B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XIII NO. 197— BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 8 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition:

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

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FRIENDSHIP is the GIFT

of the Gods and the Most Precious Boon to Man.

If you require to have a true but unfailing friend, we should like to recommend our world-renowned.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS,

in reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.

They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.

Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of assp orts.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
22nd Aug.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,903
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,91[illegible]
5th Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
3rd Oct	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,[illegible]
10th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI ..		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA ..		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,903
19th ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,161
26th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6th Feb	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,903
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† S. S "China", 31st March extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
„ „ „ Marseilles „ 72, „ 62, & „ 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
„ „ „ Marseilles „ 50, „ „ 48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA ..	8,975
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	Wakefield* ..	6,060
4th Feb.	Cargo Steamer ..	.. ..
18th Feb.	Cargo Steamer ..	.. ..
18th March	Domala ..	8,441
8th April	Margha ..	8,278
29th ,,	Dumana ..	8,427
20th May	Warfield* ..	6,060

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.
P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
1st Sept.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA ..	7,622	MONGOLIA

*Cargo Vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
21st Aug.	VITA ..	Busreh via Karachi
26th ,,	BABPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
2nd Sept	KHANDALA ..	East & S. Africa

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have meantime been suspended, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual. The "CHAKLA" will sail for Karachi direct on Saturday the 5th September and thereafter every Saturday via Kathiawar.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. BOX 123

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Timba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	16th Aug.	29th Aug.
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda.	5975	27th Aug.	10th Sep.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	15th Sep.	29th Sep.
* Sado Maru,	T. Sonoyama.	5898	29th ,,	13th Oct.
Toyooka Maru.	S. Enya.	7098	16th Oct.	30th ,,
Tottori Maru.	G. Masuda	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	250	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru	I. Bawasaki	5,860	25 Aug.	7 Sep.
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4,366	9 Sep.	25 Sep.
*Tacoma Maru	J. Kojima	5,850	14 Sep.	24 Sep.
Celebes Maru	J. Morita	5,863	25 Sep.	9 Oct.

*Passenger Steamer
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,900,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

EYE TROUBLES
of any kind—Iritis, Stye. Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by ourCocoanut Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 DramsRs 4-0 Ask free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA Co., B. and C. OFFICE Kandi, Bengal, India.
Tele: "Ulcer" Kandi

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to a experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over .. Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India
We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents:—For Gujrat, Kathiawar,
Raipur, Naiwada
No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary.
285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi Nagpur
Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD,
ESTABLISHED :—1910 :
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs, R. M. DWADKAR, & Co., Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
44, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., also be had.
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)
"B. C. P. W."

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER
RODOFEN DENTAL CREAM
ESSENCE of CHIRATA = BITTER TONIC
„ of NEEM = for SKIN DISEASES
EXT. GULANCHA Co. Liq. = for MALARIA and JAUNDICE
SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME and SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP.,

DIARRHŒA TABLETS
LAXIL (LAXATIVE) TABLETS.
MALARIL TABLETS FOR MALARIA.
NIRVEDIN TABLETS FOR RELIEVING PAINS.
PTYCHOTIS TABLETS FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA

BOMBAY DEPOT:— **THE POPULAR PHARMACY,**
Head Office— *Branch—*
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY. Phone No. 40784 SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for revised terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A.

WANTED—INDIAN LADY with a knowledge of English, Gujrati, Music and needlework to coach two Kunvari Sahebs in a State in Kathiawar on Rs. 60 per month with free quarters. Apply to Box No. 943, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1670

WANTED—A capable man with good knowledge of English for working in Europe as a representative of a firm of COTTON Exporters. One knowing French or German and/or having already visited Europe preferred; but only those having good experience in COTTON line need apply with terms and particulars to Box No. 946, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1661

EARN MORE MONEY

YOU can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some good money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0-1-3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Course free you engage. Enclose -/3/- stamp. Hawaid Company, Bijnagundi.
M Th.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

ONE BLOCK IS TO BE LET to vegetarian Hindoos. Rent Rs. 225. Raval buildings, Lamington Road, Bombay.
C R1572

SHOPS TO LET—Suitable for Motor Accessories Dealers. Rent Rs. 170. Raval buildings, Lamington Road.
C 1570

TO BE LET—DOUBLE ROOMS, & GODOWNS at Mazagaon, Hathibang. (Love Lane). See Messrs MANECKCHAND PANACHAND & CO., 190, Javery Bazaar, Bombay.
C R1545.

AT 426, GIRGAUM ROAD, THAKORDWAR. Spacious First Floor Room, suitable for Dispensary, Consulting Room, Office, Pedhi or Show-Room, etc. Open on three sides, fitted with polished partitions. Electric fittings. Rent Rs. 70/-. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R1673

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS fresh and Dry of Special Quality are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
R1327

FAMOUS KULU FRUIT—Finest Pears and Apples now ready. An 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5-0-0 inclusive of packing and V.P.P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, Aramgarh and Raison Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R1489

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ELECTRIC THERMAE RUSSIAN BATH Massaging Speciality, up-to-date arrangements, charges moderate. Open 9 to 9 p.m., 199, Hornby Road, 3rd floor, opp: Taraporewalla.
T R1674

LOOK HERE:—Renowned ILKAL SARRIES, colour guaranteed. Particulars in catalogue. SHRI MAHALUXMI SILK SARRI MANUFACTORY, ILKAL, Distt. Bijapur, M. S. M. Rly.
T R1585

PROFESSION.

A PRIME MINISTER'S APPRECIATION OF A MESMERIST.

THE IMPERIAL PSYCHIC ACADEMY, Viravanallur (S. India) undertakes to answer with astonishing accuracy any two or more simple questions relating to any subject troubling one's mind and even sent enclosed in a sealed cover. The cover is returned unopened with the answers, charging only Annas 8 per question V. P. P. Money is refunded in case of the least incorrect answers. The Public are invited to give a trial and forearm themselves with a knowledge of what is in store for them. The public Prosecutor, Chamba State writes:—The Prime Minister is very much pleased to get correct answers of the sealed questions and appreciates your ability.
P R1672

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy.) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

G. I. P. R.

SALE OF SCRAP.

THE Undersigned will receive sealed tenders on Company's authorised forms (price of form One Rupee per copy) at his Office at Loco Offices, Parel, up to 12 hours on FRIDAY, 28th instant for the purchase of the following scrap:—

	AT KALYAN	AT MANMAD
C. I. Scrap	200 Tons	650 Tons
W.I. & Steel	100 Tons	200 Tons
Wood	—	90 Tons

No tenders will be considered unless accompanied by a cash payment equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of tender.

All charges for loading, unloading and freight are to be borne by the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to:—

C. E. THOMPSON,
Divisional Engineer,
Loco Offices Building,
G. I. P. Ry. Parel.

Parel, 14th August, 1925.
C23892

THE KHANDESH PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Khandesh Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rustom Building, No. 29, Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 20th August, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purposes following namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1925.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DREWET CHOWNA & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1925.
C23898

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CERTIFICATES/SCRIPS for shares Nos. 3427 and 1885 of the 'The Ahmedabad Electricity Company Limited,' standing in the name of Bai MANGOO, Wd/of Pandya Manilal Chhaganlal, deceased, have been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

RAMRAY HARISHANKER PANDIT,
Visnagar.
C1668

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 18678 for 25 shares Nos. 58092/116, in The Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Ebrahim Mulla Tayeballi, is lost, stolen or mislaid.

Anybody having any claim or interest in the said shares, must lodge his claim in the said Company at their Registered Office in Keshavji Building, Frere Road, Carnac Bunder, within 15 days from date hereof.

If no claim is received within the specified period, a duplicate copy of the share certificate will be issued to the undersigned by the Company.

EBRAHIM M. TAYEBALI HARARWALA,
R1675

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE SCHOOL-LEAVING EXAMINATION BOARD.

AT A MEETING to be held shortly, the School Leaving Examination Board will proceed to appoint the full-time salaried Secretary of the Board, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Officiating Secretary on or before the 10th of September, 1925.

The applicant must be a graduate of a University and must have experience of teaching or of inspection. The Secretary's salary will be Rs. 750-50-950-50-1200. He will be appointed for a term of five years, renewable for a second term of five years on the scale stated above and will, if continued for a third period, remain on a salary of Rs. 1200, the first year of his service being on probation. The duties of the Secretary shall include the inspection of such schools as the Board may direct.

Applicants should state in their applications their age, academical and professional qualifications and experience of teaching or of inspection of (Secondary Schools) and should enclose their certificates (copies only.)
23899

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TEMPORARY RECEIPT in respect of five Share Certificates Nos. 9188/92 of MINERVA MILLS, LTD., standing in the name of Mrs. Mitrabai V. B. Chittal (deceased) have been LOST or MISLAID and the undersigned as legal heir of the deceased has applied to the Company for transfer of the Share Certificates to his name. The public are warned from dealing in any way with the said Temporary Receipt.

(Sd.) BALKRISHNA SHESGIRI CHITTAL.
C1669

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913 and IN THE MATTER OF THE WESTERN INDIA CHEMICAL WORKS, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery, Furniture and Fittings, Stocks and Goodwill of the above Company, with which is incorporated the Indian Dairy Supply Company.

The property is situated at Nadiad and Anand, and the Machinery consists of plant for the manufacture of butter, milk powder, casein and all the accessory parts. Boilers, engines, milk separators, cold-storage rooms, pasteurisers, cheese plant, sugar machinery consisting of vaccum pans, filter press, pumps, etc., are some of the items.

The goodwill consists of the well-known "I.D.S." brand of butter manufactured by the Nadiad factory.

Offers should be sent in writing to the undersigned, and may be made for the whole or any part of the above property.

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

B. K. S. AIYAR
J. L. MEHTA,
Liquidators.

65, Apollo Street,
Bombay, 18th August, 1925.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with will annexed of the property and credits of TOTARAM HARDEO, late of Bombay, Agarwalla Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Sweetmeat seller, widower, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort. ... Deceased.

RAMCHANDRA RUPKISHORE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the duly constituted attorney of Bai Jabobai, daughter of the late Totaram Hardeo deceased, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort, Bombay. ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 14th day of July, 1925.
Messrs. PANDIA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C23900

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai RADHABAI, widow of Ramchandra Trimbak Powdwal, Bai MOGALBAI, widow of Khanderao Ramchandra Powdwal, KRISHNARAO RAMCHANDRA POWDWAL and SHANKAR RAMCHANDRA POWDWAL, a minor under the age of 18 years by his guardian the said Radhabai, widow of Ramchandra Trimbak Powdwal have contracted to sell to our clients their property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise howsoever in the said property or any part thereof, are hereby required to give Notice thereof, in writing to the undersigned at their office at 48, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof. Otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any, shall be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those pieces or parcels of non-agricultural land, or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, or bungalow standing thereon situate, lying and being at VILLE PARLE in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka SOUTH SALSETTE District Bombay Suburban and registered for Land Revenue as follows:—

Plot No. 14 in the Town Planning Scheme No. 1, of Ville Parle, bearing entry No. 243 D, Survey No. 73, portion of "Pot Hissa," No. 2 admeasuring 994 square yards or 8¼ Gunthas and assessment Rs. 1-4-0 bearing Notified Area Committee's house No. 45F and I one privy or the East of the Railway lines and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the land of Bastino Linas Rodrigues and partly by a passage, on or towards the West by the land of Jasin Gabriel Prel, on or towards the North by the land of Jhujia Lorence Goveria and on or towards the South partly by the land of Farshaw Siloo Cabne and partly by a passage.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1925.
DIVEKAR & BHAGWAT,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C23896.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 1235 of 1925.

Messrs. ALIMAHOMED MANJI & COMPANY, a firm, carrying on business at Chuckla Street, without the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiffs

Vs.

HAROON SIDDICK TALAB, of Bombay Mahomedan, carrying on business at Memon Mohalla, without the Fort of Bombay. Defendant

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 2nd day of June, 1925, it was ordered that the defendant do pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,200 for decree and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the amount of judgment from the date of the decree till payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of attachment, before judgment, dated the 29th day of April, 1925, certain moveable property consisting of piece goods, etc., was attached.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the warrant of sale of moveable property, dated 10th day of July, 1925, put up for sale by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 29th day of August, 1925, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) in the abovenamed defendant's shop at Dawood Moosa Market, Memonwada, outside the Fort of Bombay, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, interest, costs, costs of previous and this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1925.
H. MACNAGHTEN,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
23897.

HYSTERIA CURED.

V. CHINNIAH PILLAI Esq., Catechist, R. C. Church, Velangiman: "My first daughter suffered from Hysteria from a long time and after administering *Lodhra* she was quite free from fits, became pregnant and brough forth a healthy male child.

For particulars about this Medicine Ask your chemist or

KESARI KUTEERAM,

INDIAN CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

EGMORE, MADRAS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1013 of 1924.

PEEROJSHAW COOVERJI UMRIGAR and others ..... Plaintiffs

versus

MANECKJI JIWANJI MASTER ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 4th day of February, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1925, at the hour of 3 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of leasehold land, situate on the Colaba Estate of the Bombay Port Trust, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 581 4/9 square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the land leased to Gungadas Tulsidas on or towards the South by land leased to Abdulla Parpia and others, on or towards the East by the Sassoon Dock siding and on or towards the West by Wodehouse Road and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/9705 and Cadastral No. 120 of the Colaba Division together with the tenements standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality, under Ward A No. 235 (5), Street No. 31 E.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1925.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C23819

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers And Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 23327.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 23rd AUGUST 1925.
At 10-30 A.M. (S. T.)

AT THE FIRST FLOOR OF KHOTE BUILDING AT FORJET STREET NEAR GOVALIA TANK.

Auction sale of specially made to order solid teak and Black Wood highly polished Drawing, Dining and Bed Room complete Furniture, Phonograph, rich glass silver and plated ware etc.

On Sunday the 23rd August 1925 at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. Gandhi and Co. Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the above place specially made to order solid teak and black wood drawing dining and bed room furniture including Dining Table, Dining Arm chairs, Meat safe Dumbwaiters, Drawing room rich stain and velvet and Tapestry lined complete sets of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas and chairs marble top table, Flower Vases, mirror back side board Corner Cabinets, dressing and washing Tables Teapoys, umbrella stands Arm and armless chairs, wall Clocks rich glass plated and chinaware, etc.

Property of a private gentlemen and others Catalogues are published and goods on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20,521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGH TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AT KHARA TANK ROAD OR PAKMODIA STREET.

By order of B. N. Lang Esqr. the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Mahomedbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy and Allibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, (Insolvents) and with the consent of Mr. Haji Umarbhoy Haji Ahmed Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Friday the 21st August 1925 at 5 P.M. (S. T.) on the Premises, the Right, Title and Interest of the above Insolvents in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure situate lying and being at Khara Tank Road or Pakmodia Street in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 218 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Borah Nuxmuddin Jeewanjhan, on or towards the West by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy, on or towards South by the Khara Tank Road and on or towards the North by the property of Borah Babooji Noorbhoy and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 332-334 and New No. 7618 Old Survey No. 1213 and New Survey No. 4506 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7981 Street Nos. 84, 86, 88.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, the Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AUCTION SALES.

NNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

N SALE OF VALUABLE LAND-ROPERTY AT JACKERIA MUS-STREET.

instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir jee Dinshaw and Co., attorneys ssrs. Nourmahomed Abdulla and the executors of the estate of the aji Currim Mahomed Messrs. BEN- and Co., will on THURSDAY, the September next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Public Auction the undermentioned on the premises.

hat piece or parcel of Fazandari ground together with the building ds lying, thereon situate at Jakeria Street admeasuring 150 4-9 square ssessed by Municipality formerly un- 120 and now under B Ward No. nd Street Nos. 457-4-50 and Cadas- rvey No. 1418, Mandvi Division and d on East by Sweepers passage on by Jackeria Musjid Street, on North perty of Haji Ibrahim Karim Maho- d on South by property of the eer.

further particulars and conditions of pply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee and Co., Solicitors or to the gned.

ATURDAY, the 22nd August, 1925, p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT , are instructed to sell by Public at No. 9, Queen's Road, opposite Gate Railway Station, very valu- d handsome made to order house- rniture of the latest design, large all dining table, arm and without airs, fancy sideboards and dinner carpets, ice boxes, glass, crockery tealware, drawing room Chetserfield very rich and solid silk tapestry rawing room suites of sofas and table, ornaments, wall-clocks, fancy , ornaments, roll top writing tables, d silver show cases, small and large tables, one sweet tone full iron ottage piano by Brimsmead and volving book stands, phonographs ds, table fans, China, vases, peram- , Chinaware, reclining sofas, Un- portable typewriter, easy chairs, cabinets, single and double bed- mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of , cloth and gown presses, teapoys, airs, etc., etc.

"Douglas" motor cycle with side

roperty of an European gentle

gues are published and the pro- s on view.

ON SALE OF VALUABLE LAND-PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD.

r instructions from Messrs. Shamrao cher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the ees Mr. Esoofally Abdullaly Messrs. LIT and Co., will sell by Public on the premises on WEDNESDAY, h August, 1925 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the ntioned property on account and at e of Dawoodbhai Sumsoodin Baboon rigagor under and by virtue of the of Sale contained in an indenture of ge, dated 18th day of March, 1924, ade between the said Dawoodbhai din Baboji of the one part and the gee of the other part.

hat piece of Government Foras land uring about 300 square yards to- with the messuage tenement, situate on Road and Registered under Col- Old Nos. 207/208 and 206. New Nos. 3, 13728 and 13731. Old Survey Nos. 01, 266, and New Survey No. 6/3554 Cess has been redeemed under Col- Receipt No. 26 of 13th May, 1915) ssessed by the Municipality under rd No. 3881, Street No. 78 and d on the East by the property of lal Magaulal, on the West by the ty of Mahomedally Essabhoy, on the by the ground of Jamshedji Nus- rji Tata, and on the South by the Road Cross Lane and bearing Cadas- No. 1532 of Byculla Division.

further particular and Conditions of apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee the undersigned.

BENNETT and CO.,

WONDERFUL WORK !!!
Works wonder in the earthly pleasure
MARAD MITRA LAPE
will make you a man in one day
1 Bottle Rs. 10
½ Bottle Rs. 5
MARAD MITRA YAKUTI
Renews all your lost vigour and enables u to enjoy the pleasure with increased lights. Try once.
1 Bottle Rs. 10
½ Bottle Rs. 5
NADI VAIDYA
NARBHERAM SHAMJI.
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY. 2.

AMUSEMENTS

HAROLD LLOYD
IN
DR. JACK
ANNOUNCES
HIS THIRD WEEK'S
"NATURE REMEDY CURE."
FOR HEALTH AND HAPPINESS VISIT HIM THIS WEEK.
PATHE PICTORIAL No. 12.
"TAKE THE AIR"
(PAUL PARROTT).
PATHE GAZETTE.
TIME :—6, 8 and 10 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES.
PATHE' CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

ONE WEEK MORE ONE WEEK MORE
THE PROPRIETOR OF
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road
are forced to run for another Week
LALAN VANZARI
THE SPLENDID PRODUCTION OF
KRISHNA FILMS Co.,
Public of Bombay can judge for themselves of the popularity of this film by the forced re-screening.

MUSIC LOVERS
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY
GRAND
MUSICAL CONCERT
BY
Miss MANORAMABAI
Alias
Miss PADMAVATHIBAI
FAMOUS SONGSTRESS OF BENARES
On THURSDAY, 27th August
at 9 P. M. (S. T.)
AT
RIPON THEATRE.
Rates :—Rs. 10, 7, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 and Ans. 8.
Tickets can be had at Messrs. GOVINDJI VASSANJI Sweetmeat Saloon, Grant Road.
The above Concert was originally announced to take place on 20th inst. but owing to unavoidable circumstances postponed to 27th August ,1925.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
BEST FILM—SECOND WEEK
RANA HAMIR
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros
173, PRINCESS St.
BOMBAY.

Palm Beach suit complete Rs. 29/-
Silk suit complete Rs. 45/-
White office suit Rs. 12/-
Office white trousers Rs. 4/

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, August 19.

The monsoon has strengthened in Lower Burma, and Northeast India but has been weak elsewhere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, the East Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, the East United Provinces, the West Central Provinces, Coorg and Southeast Madras.

A few falls have occurred in North Punjab, North West Frontier Province and Gujarat.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy eight inches; Moulmein three; Kyaukpyu one; Darjeeling and Cox's Bazaar, two; Chittagong and Dinajpur three; Noakhali one; Hukitala one and a half; Ranchi and Hazaribagh three; Naya Dumka and Rawalpindi one. Raipur, Jagdalpur and Salem one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase in deltic Bengal and Bihar.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 19th Aug. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 19th Aug. 1923.	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In Ct.
Colaba Point ..	0 19	42 61	57 44	26 10
Fort	0 25	47 54	59 58	25 39
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	0 34	45 55	55 44	..
Cumbala Hill				
Kemp & Cy.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col				
Parel.	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 18th Aug.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches.		29.776
Temperature of Air		81.2 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer		76.6 "
Dew Point		74.4 "
Relative humidity of Air		80%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		7.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air		85.0 "
Minimum do. do.		77.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		152 miles,
Fall of Rain		0.17 inches
Total fall during month		6.35 "
Do, do year		45.35 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m, of 19th Aug.		0.03 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Ag	h. m.	t in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft in
W	19	11 39	28 2	19	4 10	18 8
		23 29	26 6		17 2	16 5
Thu	20	12 6	28 4	20	4 46	18 2
					17 32	16 3
Fri	21	0 2	26 9	21	5 17	17 8
		12 32	28 4		18 1	16 3
Sat.	22	2 24	28 7	22	5 49	17 6
		14 40	28 1		18 29	17 1
Sun	23	1 5	27 0	23	8 14	17 4
		13 23	27 8		20 59	17 1
M	24	1 4	26 7	24	7 21	17 8
		13 52	27 3		19 52	17 6
Tu	25	2 22	26 2	25	7 54	18 8
		14 24	26 7		20 31	17 7

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

		a.m.	p.m.
Aug. 20	(Thu.)	6h. 21m.	7h. 4m.
Aug. 21,	(Fri).	6h. 21m.	7h. 3m.
Aug. 22,	(Sat.)	6h. 21m.	7h. 2m.
Aug. 23,	(Sun).	6h. 21m.	7h. 1m.
Aug. 24	(Mon.)	6h. 22m.	7h. 1m.
Aug. 25	(Tue.)	6h. 22m.	7h 0m
Aug. 26	(Wed.)	6h. 22m.	6h. 59m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 2 hours on Wednesday, the 19th August 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 1.21" of rain. Skies are mostly clear. Vapour in air is in excess in the extreme north of the province and in defect in the east. Day temperature was higher than usual in the latter area, while night temperature was below normal in the region of rainfall.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded over the southeast of the province and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal and the minimum almost as usual in the whole of the province.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over lower Sind and southwest Rajputana and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Jaipur. Day temperature was generally above normal in Rajputana; night temperature was almost as usual throughout the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dwarka has had 0.20" of rain and Veraval 0.12". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Surat. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in north Gujarat and central Kathiawar, and lower at Indore the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.10" of rain, Saugor 0.29", Akola 0.38" Nagpur 0.73", Chanda 0.14" and Raipur 1.30". Skies are in general heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the southwest of the province; the minimum was almost as usual everywhere.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.19" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.60", Marmagao 0.18" and Karwar 0.61". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature remained almost as usual and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 85degs.0 (1 deg above normal) and mum was almost as usual everywhere, a minimum value of 77.5 degs (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Nizamabad, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has caused an extension of rainfall into the Punjab and Kathiawar, but has weakened in the interior of the country. It has slightly strengthened on the west coast of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Kathiawar. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Calicut 0.55", Cochin 0.26", Trivandrum 0.36" and Madras 0.10".

Daily Weather Telegram for the 18th August 1925 issued from Simla.—The monsoon has been fairly active in Upper Burma, Assam and the central parts of the country, but is weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, the Central Provinces and north Hyderabad, and local in Chota Nagpur, the east United Provinces, Central India, the Konkan, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Moulmein, Myitkyina one and a half inches; Lashio, Tezpur one; Cherrapunji four, Noakhali one and a half; Narayanganj, Barisal, Jalpaiguri one; Hukitala two; Hazaribagh one; Kurnool one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH OF AUGUST 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	..	0.99	1.24	—0.25	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	..	2.40	4.16	—1.76	7.20
Rawalpindi	1.21	23.10	15.96	+7.14	34.77
Lahore	..	15.85	10.59	+5.26	19.62
Hissar	..	11.07	7.81	+3.26	14.47
Ambala	..	30.06	16.03	14.03	30.49
Delhi	..	18.94	15.52	+3.42	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	..	28.92	16.17	12.75	26.90
Mainpuri	..	25.26	15.13	10.13	27.07
Jhansi	..	26.21	23.41	+2.80	36.17
Cawnpore	0.13	26.95	20.44	+6.51	35.92
Allahabad	0.06	39.47	23 46	16.01	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	4.17	1.99	+2.18	8.68
Karachi	..	3.40	5.15	—1.75	7.86
Rajputana-Bikaner	..	5.89	6.57	—0.68	11.79
Ajmer	..	8.69	13.08	—4.49	20.65
Jaipur	..	11.07	14.89	—3.82	24.21
Kotah	..	19.17	18.06	+1.11	28.25
Mount Abu	..	37.02	40.98	—3.96	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	..	2.96	10.32	—7.36	14.39
Dwarka	0.20	7.89	9.73	—1.75	13.62
Veraval	0.12	16.03	13.93	+2.10	18.80
Rajkot	..	9.18	18.92	—9.74	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	..	14.26	13.68	+0.58	21.20
Gujrat—					
Surat	..	23.35	30.20	—6.85	40.97
Ahmedabad	..	21.18	21.72	—0.54	28.83
Deesa	..	13.04	16.78	—3.74	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	..	20.71	18.16	+2.55	29.19
Indore	0.03	13.82	20.61	—6.79	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	0.10	40.71	36.04	+4.67	55.11
Saugor	0.29	34.17	29.09	+4.58	44.95
Hosnangabad	..	28.53	31.44	—2.91	48.83
Khandwa	..	12.85	17.85	—5.00	29.65
Akola	0.38	16.41	18.86	—2.45	31.38
Amraoti	..	18.36	19.14	—0.78	33.06
Nagpur	2.73	42.69	29.56	12.03	48.97
Chanda	0.14	0.6	31.80	—1.18	51.96
Raipur	1.30	42.53	32.05	10.48	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	0.19	42.61	51.96	—9.35	70.63
Ratnagiri	0.60	59.91	75.20	16.29	99.98
Mormugao	0.18	66.31	72.24	—5.93	94.95
Karwar	0.61	100.60	89.91	10.69	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	..	9.82	10.88	—1.20	22.23
Ahmednagar	..	9.90	9.94	—0.04	22.33
Poona	0.07	8.56	14.49	—5.93	27.11
Sholapur	..	9.44	11.63	—2.16	28.45
Bijapur	..	4.50	7.16	—2.66	20.96
Belgaum	0.04	33.73	31.67	+2.16	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	..	9.65	14.64	—4.99	27.62
Nizamabad Indur	..	18.45	21.86	—3.3.	40.08
Hyderabad	..	11.23	15.08	—3.84	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	0.08	109.21	88.28	20.95	126.68
Calicut	0.55	67.69	75.47	12.22	117.16
Cochin	0.26	63.98	59.73	—5.75	114.51
Trivandrum	0.36	18.77	23.25	—4.48	64.51
Ceylon— Colombo	0.04	22.69	15.11	+7.58	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	..	17.51	15.45	+2.06	41.59
Bellary	..	1.88	5.21	—3.33	20.51
Cuddapah	..	15.14	10.84	+4.30	31.25
Madras	0.10	9.44	8.53	+0.91	50.74
Bangalore	..	8.10	10.27	—2.17	35.37
Coimbatore	..	3.28	3 80	—0.52	22.29
Trichinopoly	..	10.36	4.03	+6.33	33.18
Negapatam	..	4.07	5.47	—1.40	54.98

VIROL.

RECORD OF 25 YEARS' PROGRESS.

Mr. Bertram S Straus, J.P. (Chairman), speaking at the twenty-fifth annual general meeting of Virol, Limited, said:—

The 25 years since the formation of the Company have witnessed a remarkable extension of our knowledge of food values and the problems of nutrition. As a result of exhaustive investigations scientists are now able to define those factors in diet that are essential for growth, development, and resistance to disease. All previous food values based on chemical analysis alone are challenged by these now definitely established standards. It is satisfactory therefore to know that the physiological value of Virol—the vitamins content of which has already been established by the investigations of the bio-chemical laboratories of the University of Cambridge—has recently been further confirmed by the results of an important inquiry at the Charing Cross Hospital Institute of Pathology. The ever-increasing use of Virol in hospitals and in public health work, where its results are under continuous medical observation, affords still more striking evidence of its intrinsic merit. The preparations of the Company are now regularly used in between 3,000 to 4,000 of these institutions.

As mentioned in the report, the sales of Virolax, our nutrient laxative preparation, show a satisfactory increase during the year. The blending of Virol with medicinal paraffin in the form of Virolax provides an ideal method of combating those conditions of irregularity which are the cause of so much ill-health. Virolax renders unnecessary the constant resort to aperients, often harmful in themselves and which tend to aggravate the trouble they claim to remedy. It is satisfactory to find that, notwithstanding the continued adverse conditions prevailing in the export trade, the overseas business of the Company has shown steady expansion during the period under review.

Doubtless you will agree that the most important part of the past year's work has been the completion of the arrangements for the development of the Company's new food beverage Virol and Milk in powder form. The combination of Virol with full cream Devonshire milk meets a long-felt want by presenting the great nutritive properties of Virol in form that is particularly acceptable and convenient for adults.

SHOCKING MOTOR ACCIDENT AT BANDRA.

PROSECUTION AGAINST MR. GREEN.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Aug. 19.

Police investigation regarding the shocking motor accident, which recently occurred at Khari resulting in the death of an old Bhaia, has culminated in the prosecution of Mr. Hugh Green, of Santa Cruz, who was yesterday charged before Mr. Antia, Honorary First Class Magistrate, by the Bandra Police, under Sec. 304(a) I. P. C., with causing death by a rash and negligent act.

Mr. D. K. Gosavi, Police Prosecutor, instructed by Inspector Ring, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Dominic Ferreira, solicitor, assisted by Mr. Pathare, defended the accused.

The facts of the case, according to prosecution version, are these. On the 18th ultimo at about 10 a.m. the accused was riding on his motor cycle (Solo) Z No. 920, at Khari along the Ghodbunder Road, quite negligently and recklessly. The accused's friend Mr. Frederick William Chamber was accompanying him being perched on the luggage carrier. As the motor was passing by the Khari Railway quarters at a furious speed it dashed so violently against an old Hindu Bhaia that he was thrown down on the ground and his head crushed. After the impact the cycle swerved to the right and went ahead to a distance of about 54 feet where it overturned, throwing Mr. Chambers off his seat and pinning Mr. Green beneath it.

Mr. Leverett, the D. S. P., and Inspector Ring were promptly on the scene. The injured man who was stretched on the road with his head battered was removed to the hospital where he died in an hour's time, death according to medical evidence being due to concussion of the brain.

Four out of the seven witnesses in the case were examined yesterday and then it was postponed.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

REVISED TIMINGS FROM OCTOBER 1ST.

We are advised by the General Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway that it is proposed to revise the timings of their important trains on the 1st October this year instead of 1st September as is usually done and that the most important changes will be as follows:—

(1) The Gujarat Mail leaving Colaba at 8.45 p.m. will leave at the same time and will not go beyond Ahmedabad, passengers for beyond Ahmedabad for Viramgam and Kathiafar will be conveyed by a 2nd Mail leaving Colaba 20 minutes after the Gujarat Mail in place of the Kathiawar Express leaving at 9.35 p.m. which will be cancelled. It is hoped by this arrangement that the Gujarat Mail will be less crowded and that passengers for Kathiawar will be more conveniently served.

(2) The place of the present Down Kathiawar Express will be taken by a slow passenger train from Baroda leaving at 7.5 a.m. and arriving at Viramgam at 1.3 p.m.

(3) The 2nd Mail which will be called the "Kathiawar Mail" will arrive Viramgam at 10.10 a.m.

As far as is at present known the timings of the Kathiawar Railways trains will be very much the same as at present.

The new Up Kathiawar Mail will leave Viramgam at 7-15 p.m. and reach Colaba at 8.42 a.m. The Gujarat Mail will start from Ahmedabad at 8.50 p.m. instead of 9.45 p.m. and reach Colaba at 7.40 a.m. instead of 8.42 a.m.

(4) The morning train from Bhavnagar connecting with the present Kathiawar Express will be earlier and will connect with a Baroda Passenger train leaving Viramgam at 2.23 p.m.

(5) It is also proposed to run two Mail Trains on the Metre-gauge one between Ahmedabad and Hyderabad via Marwar Jn. and the other between Ahmedabad and Delhi.

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Aug. 19.

To-day Reuter reported 3 to 8 points lower in New York futures. The market was totally featureless. Liverpool has been reported 10 to 9 points down.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 18th instant as under:—

"High temperature in Texas offsets increased private crop estimates."

Messrs. Bruel and Co. have received the following cable dated 18th inst. (2-15 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Featureless market, awaiting Bureau. Unless this distinctly bullish, we look for gradually sagging prices as movement of the crop increases."

Both the American as well as the local markets are at the moment ruling on dull and featureless lines. The American market is awaiting the publication of the next Bureau Report and hence fluctuations there are on a restricted scale.

Despite a small decline reported in New York futures the Marwadi Bazar opened Rs. 2 higher with Broach August at Rs. 464 and declined to Rs. 463 on scattered selling. On Liverpool opening quotations being reported lower than expected the market further eased to Rs. 462 and closed at the same rate. Broach April/May opened half a rupee higher at Rs. 421. Commission Houses were moderate sellers and the prices gradually gave way to Rs. 420 and the market closed at the same rate. The market was totally featureless. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 420½ and closed at Rs. 421 on buying by Commission Houses.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 404½ and closed easier at Rs. 404. Commission Houses and Exporters were moderate sellers whilst Bazar operators were buyers. Bengal January was nominally quoted Rs. 362.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday with a moderate demand. To-day's tenders are 700 bales Broach, 200 bales saw-ginned, 100 bales Dhollera and 200 bales Kadi-Viramgaon, in all 1,200 bales.

Total tenders up-to-date being 800 bales Broach, 600 bales saw-ginned, 300 bales Dhollera, 300 bales Kadi-Viramgaon and 100 bales Punjab-Americans, in all 2,100 bales.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 19, 6-30 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May	421
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	461
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	363
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	404½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Description.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Gd.	F. Gd.
M.G. Kadi/Viramgaon	468	458	448	438
M.G. Dhollera	463	453	443	433
M.G. Punjab Americans	505	495	485	475
M.G. Broach	488	478	468	458
M.G. Southerns	...	...	444	434
			F.G. Fair.	426

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Fully Good Broach April/May	420
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	462
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	362
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	404

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

	Ready	December
Bengal Superfine M.G.	420	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	400/5	390
Bengal F.G.M.G	385	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	400/5	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	385	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	450/70	.....
Wardha-Hinght. Fine M.G.	440/60	.....
Nagpur	445/65	.....
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	435/40	.....
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	400/25	435
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G	400/20	435
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	400	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	400	.....
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	465	.....
Broach Fully Good M.G.	460	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S.G.	450	.....
Coompta M.G.	450/55	.....
Westerns M.G.	420/30	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	435/45	.....
Cambodia M.G.	480/95	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th August, 1925:—

Cotton	1250 Bs.
Wheat	14421 Cwts
Linseed	6468 ,,
Rape, etc	868 ,,
Gingellyseed	1920 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1343 ,,
Castorseed	2614 ,,
Rice	58543 ,,
Myrabollams	346 ,,
Cottonseed	3356 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1665 ,,
Juwar	1146 ,,
Masur	9 ,,
Barley	584 ,,
Bajri	4684 ,,
Coal	247 Tons

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Aug. 19.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September, This year	Last year
Khandesh	80	294,000	340,723
Central India	129	344,707	301,962
Barsi and Nagar	8	207,490	205,558
Hydgrabad-Gaorani	—	97,163	164,097
Berar	71	567,428	647,228
Central Provinces	—	256,429	268,593
Total Oomras	288	1,767,227	1,868,161
Dholera	8	313,420	184,665
N.-W. Provinces	76	131,671	122,526
Rajputana	444	82,316	90,197
Sind-Punjab	17	362,777	309,791
Broach	—	481,708	307,772
Coompta & Dharwar	276	212,103	186,078
Westerns-Northerns	133	119,964	91,380
Cocoanada	—	2,313	2,688
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	8	30,736	30,152
Persian	—	6,713	9,613
American	—	9,849	2
Egyptian and African	—	71,382	76,268
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	3,495	876
Total	1,250	36,04,462	32,80,179

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 13th Aug. This year.	Last year
Europe	5,588	686,074	1,087,947
Japan & China	—	1,994,033	1,526,619
Coast Ports	—	32,057	52,066
Upcountry by Rail.	—	15,785	21,222
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	17,011	17,384
Total	2,587	27,44,960	2,705,238

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 100 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil. Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard 13.20 fair demand.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 30.05 d. New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	23.29
January	23.08
March	23.38
New York Noon Call.	
October	23.32
January	23.06
March	23.37
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
October	22.74
January	23.00

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

September	12.49	—.04
October	12.41	—.02
January	12.34	—.02
March	12.40	—.02
May	12.45	—.02

EGYPTIANS:—

November	22.15	—.05
January	21.55	—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

August	26.15—.22
September	24.40—.55
October	23.90—.35
November	22.20—.55
December	21.80—.50
January	21.60—.45
February	21.55—.45
March	21.35—.45
April	21.30—.45
May	21.25—.45
June	21.20—.45
July	21.15—.45

Tone of Manchester market:—Firm, cloth inquiry and good orders.

Tone of Yarns:—Steady moderate turnover.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

August	12.70—.08
September	12.53—.09
October	12.43—.10
November	12.32—.10
December	12.35—.10
January	12.36—.10
February	12.36—.10
March	12.42—.09
April	12.43—.09
May	12.47—.10
June	12.43—.10
July	12.43—.10
August	12.38—.10

Tone:—Barely steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

Scinde, "Good"	9.45
Scinde, "Fully Good"	9.85
Scinde, "Fine"	10.25
Bengal, "Good"	9.55
Bengal, "Fully Good"	9.95
Bengal, "Fine"	10.35
Oomra, "Good"	10.40
Oomra, "Fully Good"	10.80
Oomra, "Fine"	11.20
Broach, "Good"	10.85
Broach, "Fully Good"	11.25
Oomra, "Fine"	11.65

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Aug. 18.

Futures at New York.

October	23.33—.06
January	23.10—.06
March	23.41—.08
May	23.75—.03

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

October	12.43—.10
January	12.36—.10
March	12.42—.09
May	12.47—.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 18.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000.
Day's Exports to Continent	1,000.

Futures at New York.

October	23.33—.06
January	23.10—.06
March	23.41—.08
May	23.75—.03
Spot Cotton at New York	23.60—.65
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.05—.13

Futures at New Orleans.

October	22.75—.10
January	23.02—.10

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 21.

Demand Bills 4.85.56.

Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined 26 3/8.

WIRE OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Mumbadevi, received on Wednesday, the following cable from their New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co:—

New York, Aug. 18.

"High temperature in Texas offset increasing private crop estimates."

WHEAT.

London, Aug. 18.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. August/September sellers 58.

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. August/September sellers 60.

Tone:—Quiet.

Australian August/September sellers 58/6.

Choice White Karachi August/September sellers 59/9.

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 18.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) £20 1/8 August/September paid £20¼ September/£19 1/4 January/February buyers. £19 3/8 December/January paid. October paid £20 1/4.

Quiet trade buyers fairer closing steadier more enquiry.

Cottonseed Bombay August/September value £9 3/4.

Castorseed Bombay August/September sellers £22 3/8.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton August/September sellers £21 7/8.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton August/September sellers £21 3/8.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton August/September sellers £23 1/2.

Rapseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton August/September value £21 1/4.

Yellow Cawnpore August/September nominal £23 1/8.

Linseed Bombay August/September value £23.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine £20 1/8 August/September shipment to hull and £20 1/4 September/October shipment.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 18

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags August/September sellers 22 3/8 buyers slow demand £22 1/4.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net.

August sellers 41/9.

September/December done sellers 41/9.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 18.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta August/September sellers 15/6.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta October/December sellers 15/9.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta January/March sellers 16.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay January/March sellers 16/2 1/2.

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi January/March sellers 16/3 1/4.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Kanta in the local Market remains closed, to-day, being Amavasya of Hindus.

Our Forward Market has also ruled steady evidencing a drop of 2 and 1d. in Aug-Sept and Oct-Nov-Dec. Shipment Prices respectively, other positions remaining unaffected.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 15/4 per cwt.

NEW CROP JAVA SUGAR:—

Shipment July Sh. 15 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Aug-Sept. Sh. 15 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. Sh. 15/8 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh. 16 per cwt. F.B.H.

London, Aug. 18.

Cuban Sugar Aug. sellers	12/4½.
Exchange in Belgium	10818
,, in Athens	31250

BARLEY.

London, Aug. 18.

Karachi Barley August/September nominal 41.

SHARES.

London, Aug. 18.

Hongkong Bank £131 1/2.
Charter Bank £20 1/16.
National Bank £47 1/4.
P. and O Bank £10.
Eastern Bank £6 1/16.

London, Aug. 18.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Aug. 19.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	3	70
Baroda	50	4	71
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50
Central	25	1½	22 8
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.o.	81
Imperial	500	1412	8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	365
Union	72	—	3 3
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	—	6 8
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	28 4
Indian Cement O.	350	—	27 8
Katni Cement O.	100	—	30
Katni Cement D.	40	—	95
Punjab Cement O.	10	—	2
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	47 7
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	12 p.c.	835
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	146
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	114 8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	86
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	81 14
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	75
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Maudra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	76
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	79
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	46
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	152 8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	640
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	71
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	76 4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	180
Scindia Steam	30	—	6 6
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	84
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	475
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	815
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	92 8
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.c.	61
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	755
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	840
Karachi Electricity	100	6	93
Surat Electricity	100	—	75
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	370
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	510
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	—	475
Fort	475	—	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	1000
Indian Cotton	125	20	195
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	225
New Berar	500	80	775
New East India	1,000	—	2560
New Mofussil P.	400	40	650
New Prince of Wales	500	61	850
Volkart U. P.	500	50	650
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	120
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	13
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	357 8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	88 12
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9 2
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	—	—	4 9
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	£25	225
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	90
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	337 8
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	35
Port Canning	1,000	50	680
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	60
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.	93
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	—	28 8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	53 2
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	—	14 2
Thacker	50	—	200
Telephone	50	1	22
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	420
Jupiter	15	—	4 8
New India	25	1-0	13 6
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	675
Vulcan	10	6 ans	2
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	385
Alliance	100	—	60
Apollo	50	—	9 8
Assur Virjee	100	—	4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	380
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 10
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	791 4
Bombay Industrial	100	—	15
Bombay Woollen	100	—	70
Bradbury	250	10	370
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	—	30
Century	100	20y	337 8
Central India O.	100	16	455
Central P.	500	5 p.c.	405
Ceylon	100	—	45
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	96 4
Coorla	100	7	150
Crescent	100	6	187 8
Currimbhoy	250	—	345
David	500	—	400
Dawn	250	40	690
Diamond O.	100	—	11
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	—	0 15 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	243 12
Edward Sassoon	200	—	135
Elphinstone O.	100	—	25
Emperor Edward	500	—	330
Fazulbhoy	250	25	798 12
Finlay	100	20	132 8
Framjee Petit	1,000	—	700
Globe	100	—	47 8
Gokak	100	7	101 4
Gold Mohur	100	—	18
Hindoostan	1,000	100	10 25
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	208 2
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	*75	—
Indore-Malwa United	100	*22-8	368 12
Indian Woollen	50	—	10 12
Jamshed O.	250	—	70
Kastoorchand	500	—	87 8
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	85
Kilachand	25	—	3 12
Kohinoor	500	—	1000
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4700
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	25
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	101 4
Madras United	250	15	500
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2375
Mathuradas	100	—	140
Meyer Sassoon	500	—	110
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2400
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	150
Mysore	50	5	112 8
New City of Bombay	100	10	210
New Great Eastern	200	10y	270
Osmanshahi (100)	75	—	67
Pearl	250	12	428 12
Phoenix	100	15	420
Planet	100	—	13 12
Premier	100	—	62 8
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	23-12
Sassoon Silk	500	—	500
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9400
Simplex	250	—	101-4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	70
Standard	500	100	1375
Swadeshi	100	18	445
Swan	100	50	165
Tata Mill O.	500	—	70
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1700
Vishnu P.	500	35	510
Western India Spng.	1,000	40	560

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Ahmedabad Advance	—	—	—	385
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	380
Bombay Dyeing	790	795	780	791-4
Century	336-4	337-8	331-4	337-8
Central India	465	455	452-8	455
Colaba Land	—	—	—	95
Crescent	—	—	—	187-8
Edward Sassoon	—	—	—	135
Fazulbhoy	802-8	805	790	798-12
Finlay	—	—	—	132-8
Globe	—	—	—	47-8
Gokak	—	—	—	103-2
Indian Bleaching	—	—	—	208-12
Indore Malwa				368-12
Kohinoor	—	—	—	1000
Madhowjee	—	—	—	101 4
Mathuradas	—	—	—	140
Meyer Sassoon	—	—	—	107-8
Mysore	—	—	—	110
New Great E.	273-12	276-4	267-8	270
Pabaney	—	—	—	245
Pearl	432-8	433-12		432-8
Phoenix	—	—	—	420
Simplex	96-4	—	—	104
Swadeshi	442-8	445	440	445
Swan Mills	—	—	—	165
Tata Mill	—	—	—	70

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	—	—	—	120
Bombay Steam	—	—	—	76-4
,, Tram Co., Ord.	91-14			93 2
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	6-8
Indian Cement	—	—	—	28 4
Central India Mining	—	—	—	25
Katni Cemeat Ord.	—	—	—	30
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	47
Tata Hydro	462-8	766-4	746-4	755
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	—	—	—	13-14
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.				51-14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, August 19.

		Rs. a.
3½ per cent.	Rupee Paper	69 6
4 per cent.	Conversion Loan 1931-36	87 0
5 per cent.	War Loan 1929-47	95 13
5½ per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1933	100 1
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55	100 0
5½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	103 4
5½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	105 10
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	101 10
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	102 6
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	104 6
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	104 12
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	105 6
6½ per cent.	Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935	109 8
4 per cent.	Port Trust 1974	76 8
4 per cent.	Municipal 1974	76 0
4 per cent.	Improvement Trust 1974	76 0
6 per cent.	Port Trust 1930	100 4
6 per cent.	Municipal 1929-49	100 8
6 ,,	1954	102 10

Tone of Market:—Market Quiet and Dull.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 69/6

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 87

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/14

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/1.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/15.

5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 103/4.

5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/9.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 101/10.

6 per cent. (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/6.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/12

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/8.

6 1/2 per cent. B'bay Dep. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/6.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76

6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 100/4

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

	Per md	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	¼	56 8 0
Brass, English	1	56 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	56 8 0
Brass, English	1½	56 8 0
Brass, English	1¾	56 8 0
Brass, English	2	56 8 0

METALS.

London, Aug. 18.

English Best Selected Copper £66 1/4.

Standard Copper G. M. B. £62 7/8.

Copper Braziers £82 1/2.

Yellow Metal 69 1/2 per ton nett.

Hard Spelter 31 3/4.

Corrugated Sheets 16 1/4.

Tin Block £269 3/8.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Aug. 18.

Cardiff to Bombay 15.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

		Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 12 3
Kilachand	No. 28½	0 13 3
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 12 0
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 9
David	No. 10½	0 11 3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 11 0
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 11 3
Sattara	No. 10½	0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 9 3
Light-house	No. 6½	0 9 6
Japan	No. 40-1	1 3 6
Japan	No. 42-2	1 5 3
Japan	No. 20	0 15 6
Japan	No. 32	1 1 6

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	½	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1½	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 8 0
Copper, American	1⅝	62 8 0
Copper, American	2	62 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka joint		28 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Khai		67 8 0
Lead, country		27 0 0
Koger, Brass Metal	½ to 1	54 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1⅝ to 2		54 8 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1⅝ to 2		62 8 0
American Copper ½ to 1, 1¼		64 8 0

RUBBER.

London, Aug. 18.

Para Up River Fine, Spot September/October sellers 36.

Tone:—Dull.

Plantation First Latex Crepo, Spot August sellers 40 1/2.

Tone:—Firm closing rather quieter.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets August paid sellers 40 1/2.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S WEEKLY REPORT

LONDON, July 20.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on the 22nd instant amounted to £161,443,905 as compared with £159,726,210 on the previous Wednesday.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced since our last letter:—

July 23rd.—Received Nil. Withdrawn Nil.

July 24th.—Received £114,000, Withdrawn Nil.

July 25th.—Received Nil. Withdrawn Nil.

The 27th.—Received £1,000,000, Withdrawn Nil.

July 28th.—Received Nil, Withdrawn Nil.

July 29th.—Received Nil, Withdrawn £86,000.

The £1,000,000 received on the 27th was in the form of sovereigns from Holland. The origin of the other amount received, which was bar gold, was not disclosed. The destinations of the £86,000 sovereigns withdrawn were given as follows.—£20,000 to India, £56,000 to Singapore and £10,000 to Java. During the week under review £1,028,000 on balance has been received by the Bank, increasing the net influx since the resumption of an effective gold standard to £8,423,000.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for June this year amounted to 47,647 ounces as compared with 48,686 ounces for May 1925 and 52,130 ounces for June 1924.

SILVER.

The market has been very quiet during the week. The body of business has been so small that the tendency of prices has been uncertain. A considerable amount of silver failing due has been prolonged for a further two months and the operation threw cash silver upon a market not broad enough or promising enough to bear the burden with comfort. Hence the premium of 1-8d. which was quoted yesterday on silver for forward delivery. America has not been active here, and has kept local rates rather above parity. At present the Indian monsoon seems to be pursuing a fairly normal course, and, as no fresh adverse developments are taking place in China, there do not appear just now to be any Eastern factors sufficient to create speculative interest or move prices to any material extent in either direction. The market is flabby and uninteresting.

(For other Commercial see page 9).

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SPORTING NEWS

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

SECOND DIVISION FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYM. BEAT G. I. P.

On Wednesday evening the match between the Bombay Gym. and the G.I.P. provided another uninteresting game. The Gymkhana was too good for the Railway team and won easily by four goals. Hodgson the new Gym. back shaped well and ought to do well, while Underdown fitted in well in the position of centre-half. The whole forward line worked well but dallied too much in front of goal. The play of the G.I.P. can only be described as a sorry spectacle. There was no attempt at cohesion and the individual efforts of the forwards were easily suppressed by Peel who often dribbled right down the field. Gilman worked very hard in the half line but lacked the support of his colleagues. Haydock opened the score in the first minute of the game and added another a little before the interval. Midway in the second half Wand rushed in to bang in the third goal from close range, while Cummings added the fourth with a fine drive into the top of the net.

Bombay Gymkhana "B":—Heaseman; Hodgson and Peel: Livingstone, Underdown and Leach; Scales, Cummings, Haydock, McKenzie and Wand.

G.I.P. "B":—Shannon; Bottomley and Murray; Gilman, Carter and Thompson; Major, Dorsey, Jardine, Carey and Fernandes.

Referee:—Inspector Godwin.

"LIFE-LONG AMBITION ACHIEVED."

LONDON, Aug. 18.

At Taunton, although the crowd was by no means so large as yesterday there were most enthusiastic scenes. The crowd surged into the pavilion and cheered, continuously for quarter of an hour, and insisted on a speech by Hobbs. Hobbs responding said he was happy indeed in having achieved the lifelong ambition of beating Grace.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The following are the closing scores in the county cricket matches that began on Saturday:—

Hampshire v Leicestershire:—Hampshire won by four wickets. Leicester 77 and 238. Hampshire 88 and 232 for six (Jameson 82. Day 69 not out).

Lancashire v Derbyshire:—Lancashire won by 97 runs. Lancashire 103 and 219. Derby 98 and 127 (Macdonald 4 for 47).

Middlesex v Notts:—Notts won by three wickets. Middlesex 175 and 260 (Larwood 4 for 60). Notts 332 and 106 for seven (Hearne 4 for 50).

Yorkshire v Sussex:—Yorkshire won by 25 runs. Yorkshire 119 and 230. Sussex 87 and 239 (Bowley 105, Macaulay 7 for 87).

Somerset v Surrey:—Surrey won by ten wickets. Somerset 167 and 374 (Hunt 59, Fender 5 for 120). Surrey 359 and 183 for no wickets (Hobbs 101 not out, Sandham 74 not out).—Reuter.

Warwick vs. Northamptonshire:—Warwick beat Northamptonshire by 120 runs. Warwick 159 and 434 for six and declared. Northants 126 and 338 (Jupp 144, Bellamy 55 and Howell four for 83.—Reuter's Special.

CHANNEL SWIM ATTEMPT.

EXPLOIT OF 17-YEAR OLD GIRL.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Boulogne.—Gertrude Ederle, the 17-year old American women champion started this morning to swim the Channel. She is being accompanied by a tug equipped with wireless on behalf of the American and Canadian Newspaper Syndicate whose newspapers are being continually informed of her progress. This is the first time a Channel swim is being reported by wireless.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT ABANDONED.

LONDON, August 18.

Boulogne.—Gertrude Ederle proceeded at unusually good pace to the strains of Jazz orchestra. She, later, encountered bad weather and abandoned the attempt seven miles from England.—Reuter's Special.

KING'S TROPHY.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The National Rifle Association has now received the King's Trophy mentioned on 21st February. The Association will present medals of honour in connection with a match in which every boy from anywhere in the Empire scoring a hundred will receive a silver medal and those scoring 99 or 98 will receive bronze medals.—Reuter.

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"THE COUNCIL TRILEMMA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Article entitled "The Council Trilemma" in your issue of yesterday dealing with the position of the Swaraj Party misses some important points which have been mentioned in the reply not yet published in your paper of the Non-Brahman Party. Government do not generally, it is true, oppose the introduction of private Bills and there are numerous instances on record including Mr. Bhopatkar's Bill to amend the Land Revenue Code which was introduced without opposition immediately after the refusal to Mr. Joshi to introduce his Bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act. But this general practice had hardly any application to the particular motion in respect of this latter Bill. The "small innovation" which you suggest Mr. Joshi sought to introduce was the radical reversal of the policy, "no representation without taxation," deliberately adopted after full debate and without challenge to a division at the time of passing the recent Bombay Local Boards Act. The debate on this policy is reported at pages 989 to 997 Vol. VII of Council Debates for December 1922. Mr. Joshi had already once before in July 1924 sought to reverse this policy but the proposal was then rejected by a large majority at the hands of the Non-Brahman and other parties. The object of his Bill was, therefore, perfectly well-known and needed no prolonged explanation. The necessity of a reversal of the policy from the point of view of the Swaraj Party had moreover been made perfectly plain by the result of the recent elections for the Local Boards. Mr. Joshi's second attempt, therefore, during the recent session to reverse that policy met immediately and inevitably with the full force of the opposition of the Non-Brahman and other parties, and as that policy was the deliberately declared policy of the Minister for Local Self-Government the Opposition quite properly received the unreserved support of Government.—Yours, etc.,

J. F. GENNINGS,
Director of Information.

GHATKOPAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GHATKOPAR, Aug. 18.

The death of Mr. Phirozshah Jamsetji Commissariat, the President of the Ghatkopar Municipality has created a void in the civic life of this suburb. He was a leading citizen, much liked by all. He was the President of the Municipality for the last six years, and so when the present board was constituted in 1923, although a Government nominee on the board, he was unanimously elected President, because none of the newly elected members had experience of municipal administration. Now it is expected, and rightly so, that one of the elected members will be elected as the president, since the members have had two years' experience by now. The administration of the municipality during the last two years has not been so very satisfactory as one would have expected it to be. The deceased president leaves behind him and amount of work left undisposed of, and a negligent machinery of administration, as a legacy to his successor. The members, who will be elected to the presidential *gadi* will have no easy task to do. He will be expected to work hard and turn the present machinery into an efficient and careful one, working hard for the public good.

The formation of the District School Board has deprived the municipality of all its educational activities, which were becoming more and more beneficial, for the last two years, and now it is feared, that the District Board will not be able to give even that much help. This will result in handicapping the local educational institutions, which are always in need of money.

The Ramji Assar School (Boys' School) intends to introduce Montessori method of teaching for the infant and primary classes. It will make education a pleasant affair for the little children.

ROBBERY AT CHURCHGATE STATION.

Allauddin Shahbudin, a peon in the B. B. and C. I. Railway complains to the police that at 9-45 p.m. on Monday he was seated on a bench on the western side of the Churchgate station, when he was assaulted by three men who came from the level crossing and took away a Government Currency note of Rs. ten out of his pocket. The robbers looked like Mahomedans.

A SWEEPER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Lakhubai, wife of Dhadha Ooka (40) a sweeper residing in a hut at Fergusson Road was removed to the J. J. Hospital on Monday last where it was found that she was suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. Police enquiries showed that the husband and wife had quarrelled previous night as the husband had taken his wife's pay and jewellery. He told her that it was to pay off some creditors but she suspected that he had given the same to another woman whom he had kept. She therefore took opium to do away with her life.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A PROW.

On Tuesday at about 1-30 p.m. some khalasis were bringing from No. 2374 from Darukhana to the shore when the sea was rough and wind blowing heavily. Daji Shiva a khalasi was rolling the sail when the pole of the sail struck him in the chest and he fell into the sea. His colleagues tried to save him but without avail. His body was found floating in the sea on Tuesday morning which was dragged and removed to the morgue for inquest. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BREACH OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGULATIONS.

SEVERAL CONVICTIONS.

Inspector Leach of the Motor Vehicles Department put up a number of persons before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate charged with breach of Motor vehicles Regulations.

Mr. Ahmed A. Gaya who was charged with rash and negligent driving on the Queen's Road on July 24, was fined Rs. 20.

Before the same Magistrate Adappa Sivappa a motor driver was fined Rs. 15 for driving his car in a rash and negligent manner on the Queen's Road.

A fine of Rs. 5 each was inflicted on the Manager of Messrs. Dharamsey Morarji Chemical Co., and Mr. Pestonji R. Dubash for driving their cars without mud-guards.

The Manager of the British Thomson Housten Company was fined Rs. 20 for driving his car rashly and on the wrong side of the road.

Before the same Magistrate Inspector Rudd put up Mr. J. Kalyandas Pohumal charged with driving his car with a white tail lamp. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 10.

The accused said that as he took his car out of the garage, the piece of red glass broke and in order to keep the lamp burning he pasted a piece of white paper.

The same Magistrate fined Mr. S. C. Shroff Rs. 2 for using dazzling lamps.

ACQUITTED OF INSULT AND ASSAULT

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Capt Richards, principal member of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Marine surveyors and assessors was charged with insult and assault at the instance of Jetha Gopalji, a mukadam in the service of Messrs. Adamji Kadarbhai.

Mr. S. G. Shertukde pleader appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. P. Kanga, Solicitor.

The complainant's case was that his master had engaged the accused through Lloyd's agency to make a survey of a certain quantity of coal tar barrels lying broken on S. S. "City of Baroda". On July 1 the complainant went to the accused's office and on the accused clerk directing him to the accused's room, he went there. The accused it was alleged immediately rushed at him, abused him and as he was leaving the office, the accused knocked him down.

The accused's defence was that the complainant entered his room unannounced when he was busy in doing a quality survey. The complainant entered the room shouting in a language he did not understand. He asked the complainant to go out and sit in the waiting-room. As the complainant did not do so, he rang for his clerks and had him taken to the waiting room. The accused denied having ever pushed him but touched him lightly and asked him to go out. The complainant turned round, tripped and fell.

His Worship discharged the accused.

A CHARGE THAT FAILED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Khanda Jotee was charged with cheating at the instance of Balu Raghu.

Mr. H. B. Spencer prosecuted.

The prosecution story was that Balu Raghu was a domestic servant of one Magan Hargowan who had sent him to Bori Bunder on the 3rd instant on some business. While the complainant was waiting for his master's carriage at Bori Bunder a Ghati accosted him and demanded some money telling him that he possessed the power of multiplying money. The complainant taken in by the bait of the Ghati invited him at the complainant's place at Kandewadi. At about mid-day the accused Khandu Jotee called upon the complainant and said that the Ghati was waiting downstairs. The complainant accompained by the Ghati and Jotee went to the Charni Road Gardens where the complainant was introduced to a Sadhu who was to multiply the money. As the complainant had no money at the time, he told them that he would get the money from his place. The Sadhu however asked the complainant to leave his *kargota* (silver waist band) with the Sadhu as a guarantee of his return. The complainant returned back with Rs. 270 which he gave to the Sadhu. The Sadhu passed on the money to the Ghati who went away promising to return double the money. The Sadhu also went away representing that he was going to pray in a quiet place, while Khandu Jotee, the accused on some excuse slipped away.

The complainant and his friends waited till late in the evening but as there was no trace of the Ghati the Sadhu or Jotee the accused complainant left the garden disappointed. The accused was again seen by one of the friends of the complainant on Gokul-Ashtami day at Delisle Road and made over to the police. The Sadhu and the Ghati are still not traced.

The accused pleaded not guilty and denied any knowledge of the incident.

As the complainant and his witnesses contradicted each other on material points, His Worship discharged the accused.

"A BAD CHARACTER"?

As the accused was leaving the Court permises, he was again put under arrest as the police believe that he is one of the bad characters and would be deported by the Police Commissioner.

REVERE MOTHER.

MOTHERS' DAY CELEBRATIONS.

Under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League Mothers' Day was celebrated on Wednesday night at the Prarthana Samaj Hall.

Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi said the idea underlying the celebration of Mothers' Day was the same as that underlying Baby Week. The League was for the purpose of promoting loyalty and patriotism.

Sir N. Macleod, who presided, said he could not do as much for the League, as he would like to do, owing to his other preoccupations. The League was of the greatest value to the city and must command universal support. The field for Social work in the city was unlimited, for although in time of epidemics volunteers would always come forward when the excitement was over it was difficult to find men to work for the poor every day. The field of politics no doubt had more charm for the young man as when he could make speeches his name would appear in newspapers the next morning, and when he gained more experience more space would be allotted to him in the papers. He would be made even a hero or a leader and might have to address large crowds and sway large crowds by his oratory. There were men who raised distrust and enmity between different communities, classes and races, but the work done by the League was more useful as it promoted good-will and peace between the various communities rather than class and race hatred.

In all classes and communities the position of mother must be maintained, but in these days the tendency was for the emancipation from parental control owing to the new conditions. But even when boys had to leave their homes he did not know why their reverence for their mothers should lessen.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

WEDNESDAY'S CLOSING RATE UNCHANGED

A cable received from New York at 2 a.m. on Wednesday stated:—

Wednesday's opening rate	2330—3
Wednesday's closing rate	2333 unch.
Liverpool opening	1239 —4
Liverpool closing	1250 +7

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

In the share market in sympathy with gunnies jute shares values declined all along the line with very few buyers in evidence. There were narrow fluctuations in Howrah and Clive and the business that resulted in the hundred-rupee stocks was mostly in small lots. In coals though there was less doing to-day the undertone continued fully steady. Bengal Nagpore registered a sharp rise. In teas and Cottons the tone continue depressed with little or no interest manifest with the exception of a keen demand for investment stocks. In the miscellaneous section the market was without any new feature. Government securities denote an easier feeling on a limited demand. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent loan 1945-55 100/4, 6 per cent bonds 1923 101/14.

Railways:—Bankura Damodar River Railway 61, Dehri Rohtak Right Railway 13/8.

Jutes:—Alliance 628/8, Anglo-India 435, Birla 8/4, Clive 42/8, Craig 5/3, Howrah 42/10, Kamarhatty 564, Kankinarrah 452, Kelvin 868/8, Khaardah 458, Lansdowne 312, National 30/2, Nuddea 46, Reliance 65/8, Standard 448.

Coals:—Bansdeopur 24/8, Bansjorah 9, Bengal Nagpore 73/8, Bokare and Ramgur 21, Burrakur 24/14, Ghusick and Mustia 1378, Huntolih 3/2, Katras Jherriah 85/8, New Kessurgarh 9/10, Satpukuria and Asansol 2/12, Standard 55.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Standard Wagon ord. 10/4, Marshall and Co. 3, B.I. Corporation ord. 4/8, Indian Wood Products 9/8, Bengal Paper pref. 27/8.

Tea Companies:—Dimakusi 18, Hattikhira 25.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and three-thirty-second pence and demands bills were one shilling six and one-eighth pence.—A.P.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 33rd week of 1925, i.e. the week ended 15th inst. the total mortality 628 was 94 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 25.92. These figures compare favourably with those for the 33rd week of 1924 when the mortality was 788 and death-rate 33.05 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 765 and death-rate 34.20.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was nil and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 209 as against nil and 195 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 170 were among infants under one year of age; 7 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera caused 1 attack and no death. Small-pox caused 1 attack and no death. Plague caused 3 attacks and 2 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 347 as against 413 for the 33rd week of 1924 and 378 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924).

LIQUOR ADVERTISEMENTS ON MARKET WALLS.

PROTEST LETTER RECORDED BY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot presiding.

The Commissioner had written a letter regarding an accident that took place in July 1925 when a length of about 600 feet of one of the 72 inches pipe mains collapsed at mile 21 3/4 north of Pogaon. The letter was recorded and copy forwarded to the Corporation for information.

CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.

The Committee considered a letter from Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, Hon. Secretary Puritan Mission Society, stating that his Society propagated ideas of temperance reform among the masses; that the policy of the Government of Bombay in the matter of the drink question was clear inasmuch as prohibition was their goal; that the masses wasted much money in drinking, which barred the advancement of social, moral and material progress of the country, that drink had been the cause of the ruin of thousands of families, and when it was expected that a foremost civic body like the Municipal Corporation should help the cause of total prohibition it was regrettable that Standing Committee at the instance of the Municipal Commissioner should have given a contract to an English Company dealing in wines and liquors to put up its advertisements on the walls of the Crawford Market, and that though it might bring a few more rupees to the Municipal Coffers it would do harm to a large number of people.

The Chairman moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr. Kanji said it was hardly fair that they should write to Government about prohibition and at the same time encourage such advertisements. He moved that the Commissioner be asked to remove the advertisement.

The amendment was thrown out and the original motion was agreed to.

The Committee consodered the report of the Sub-Committee regarding the washing away of one of the piers of the North Kasheli Bridge. The Sub-Committee agreed with the Commissioner that the officer who was chiefly to blame in this affair was Mr. H. S. Blaine, Assistant Engineer, who disobeyed the orders of his superiors and, therefore, could not be absolved from blame. No action was now possible against Mr. Blaine, but the question of taking action against Mr. M. R. Salder, Resident Engineer, North, might be considered by the Committee when the question of granting him leave arose at the time of his leaving municipal service.

The report was approved and adopted and forwarded to the Corporation for information.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Standing Committee of the Legislative Assembly on Emigration held three hours' sitting on Wednesday, and discussed the question of the standard of wages in Ceylon and Malaya as also the appointment of officers to represent the Government of India in countries where Indians are domiciled.—A.P.

* * * *

The Select Committee of the Assembly on the Trade Union Bill sat on Wednesday under the chairmanship of Mr. K.C. Neogy, when several minor amendments were made to the bill. It is understood that there will be two or three more meetings before the report will be ready.—A.P.

* * * *

The following communique dated Ranchi, 18th instant, has been issued:—Collections for the Bihar and Orissa Leprosy Relief Fund up to the end of May 1925, totalled Rs. 1,10,773. Further collections since made up to 10th August 1925, amount to Rs. 25,199 which include a contribution of Rs. 10,000 by Rai Bahadur Dalip Narayan Singh and Rs. 5,500 by Raja Deonandan Prasad Singh both of Monghyr. The aggregate on the 20th instant was Rs. 1,35,972.—A.P.

* * *

Lahore, August 18.—To meet Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, a prominent Non-Co-operator and Akali leader who has just been released after five years' imprisonment a garden party was given by the members of the Tilak school of politics at Lala Lajpat Rai's house this evening when a large number of prominent congressmen, Khilafatists, Sikh leaguers and Akali leaders were present.—A.P.

* * *

Rangoon, Aug. 18th.—In the case in which twelve persons including three police officers are being prosecuted for extortion, house trespass and wrongful confinement, the District Magistrate charged to-day ten accused including Deputy Inspector Brown, Sergeant Young, head constable Golam, two wardhead men and five others, under sections 391 and 395 I.P.C. for dacoity committed in the house of Indian dancing girls on the night of 30th May. The case was adjourned to 27th August.—A. P.

* * *

It is understood that formal sanction of the Government has been conveyed to the Corporation of Calcutta to the proposed loan of Rs. 8,470,000 bearing interest of six and a half per cent. per annum and having currency of thirty years under certain conditions.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League—B.B.A.F.I. vs. Colaba United, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-45 p.m.

K. R. Cama anniversary celebration, 172, Hornby Road, Fort, 6 p.m. the Consul-General for Persia to preside.

FRIDAY, Aug. 21.

Harwood League.—West Yorks "B" vs. Y.M.C.A. "B" Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Performance of "Shoor Abala" by Rastriya Kanya Shala Mela, Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, 8-30 p.m.

The s.s. "Razmak" with English mails of August 6 due at 5 a.m.

Public meeting re. death of Sir S. N. Banerjea, Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 22

The s.s. Razmak with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Harwood League.—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Roshan Behram R. D. Patel, granddaughter of Dr. Framroz Sorabji Joshi passed away last night. Funeral ceremony this morning at eight o'clock at Khetwadi Back Road 11th lane.

ORIENTAL HEBREW FAMILY.—Principal S. R. Davar, Bar-at-Law, will deliver a lecture on "The Rothschilds—the Oriental Hebrew Family—and the power they wielded in Europe," to-day (Thursday) in the Bowen Memorial Hall of the Student Y.M.C.A., Lamington Road.

THE BOMBAY TEACHERS UNION.—The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union will be held in the Secondary Training College Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Thursday), and on Friday (21st inst) when consideration of the Sub-Committee's reports in connection with the curricula of the School Leaving Examination wil be continued.

CITY'S HEALTH.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 18th August 1925 to 6 a.m. of 19th August 1925.—

Disease Small-pox Attacks 1, Deaths nil, Cholera Attack nil, Death nil, Plague Attack 1, Death nil, Influenza Attack nil, Death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Still-born 81.)

Total Mortality this day last year 98.

ANNIVERSARY OF LATE MR. K. R. CAMA.—The annual gathering to commemorate the 16th Anniversary of the death of Mr. K. R. Cama will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Building, 172 Hornby Road, Fort, when His Excellency the Consul-General for Persia will preside and Mr. Dinsha Jijibhoy Irani, Solicitor will give a discourse on "Hafiz and his Zorostrian Murshid".

LATE SIR SURENDRANATH BANNERJI.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Swarajya Sabha, Bombay Presidency Association, Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, Central Khilafat Committee, National Home Rule League and other Institutions, a public meeting in memory of the late Sir Surendranath Banerjea will be held on Friday (21st inst.) at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Congress House, 223, Girgaum Back Road.

National Volunteers of the various Corps are requested to be present to preserve order at the above meeting. The Officer Commanding of the Hindustani Seva Dal will be in charge.

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And that the mind governs—and that all depends on the mind.
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The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1925.

EXPECTATIONS.

All India is looking forward with tense anxiety to the pronouncement His Excellency the Viceroy is to make this afternoon before the Legislative Assembly. Prophets have been busy, by day and by night, reading the course of the stars in the firmament at Simla and telling an expectant world what the head of the Government of India will have to say anent the situation in the country. We do not believe in these prophets or their prophesies; for our faith is unshaken, that if the situation in India is at all to be improved permanently and satisfactorily the improvement must come as a result of the firm resolve and corresponding action of the Indian people themselves and not by any amount of "doles" or tinkering by the bureaucracy, whether bleached or coloured. But while we are indifferent to the prophesies made by the pundits of the incurably leisured class; while we are unconcerned about the camouflage with which His Excellency may choose to bamboozle the Indian people and their representatives, we cannot but recognise that there is a section of the Indian public opinion, tense with excitement, and eager with expectations, awaiting the manna this modern Moses is going to shower upon the Indian people. We fully realise that the outstanding questions of first class importance make a programme before the present session, unequalled by any submitted to that body in the last few years. But what of that? We do not believe that they,—the Viceroy and his coterie of irresponsible and unfeeling councillors—are approaching the problems before them, with anything like that thorough change of heart with anything like that innate sympathy, which alone can guarantee a solution, honourable as well as acceptable to all concerned. We know there is the Muddiman bungle, and the Currency muddle awaiting solution we know there is the question of an Indian Mercantile Marine, and the problem of an economic survey demanding instant decision; but we can see no indication to justify the belief that any one of these scores of questions will obtain anything more than a mild dose of lip-loyalty and a diluted injection of mock sympathy with Indian interests tinctured with an abundant tinge of high-falutin platitudes about England's determination, that has become a stereotyped fixture with Lord Reading's pronouncements.

About most of these questions, however, we are indifferent, not because we underrate their importance, but because we have perceived no sign whatever of a solution likely to satisfy the just aspirations of the people. There is, however, one problem, which cannot possibly be passed over, whether by the bigwigs of the Indian Government or by the leaders and spokesmen of the Indian public. We refer to the problem of the Indian textile industry. The serene indifference of the Government of India and their spokesmen, who have ever uttered a word on the subject, contrasts most markedly and piquantly with the action of the Baldwin Government regarding the threatened coal strike in Britain. While the British Prime Minister promised a subsidy of fifteen crores in aid of wages at a stroke to the local industry, in order to avert the impending strike, the Government of India watch with serene unconcern the mill owners' complaints about the intense, unprecedented and unbearable depression in their industry. The apologists of Government will have the world believe that the prevailing indifference of the Government to this unique example of modern industrialism in this country is due to their want of proper understanding of the real situation. But we refuse to believe that the Government of Lord Reading are either so ill-informed, or so ill-advised, as to accept without comment or criticism the parrot-like assertions of the enemies of the Indian cotton industry, which identify it with a score or so of multi-millionaires, who are so transparently afflicted with the *embarras de richesse* that they do not know how to find an outlet, no matter of what character, for their surplus cash. We refuse to believe that Lord Reading and his advisers are so utterly unfamiliar with the ramifications of an industry, like the Indian cotton industry, as not to know that its fortunes affect, not only the hundreds of thousands of operatives directly engaged In the mills, but also, the millions more connected with the industry, either as shareholders, or brokers, commission agents, salesmen and the like. But what perhaps the Government and their advisers do not understand; what perhaps they are clinging to in defence of their mulish policy of unreasoning obstinacy, is a fundamental misconception regarding the justice and pertinence of the demands of all those interested in the ucess of the mill industry. From all that has emanated so far from official spokesmen, we feel convinced the Government are looking upon the demand for an instant repeal of the excise duty as merely the agitation of a few interested parties in Bombay. This is a most mischievous misapprehension, to call it by no harsher name. We do no hold any brief for the mill-owners We are not unmindful of the possible economies, which, if effected, would have rendered unnecessary the fatal and indefensible step of a wage-cut But there are facts on the owners' side as well, which, in sheer fairness, we cannot ignore. The mill-owners complain that, turn where they will, the industry is penalised on every side: and there is not a ray of light, a sparkle of hope. Prices and wages have risen, till a pound of cotton, which used before the war to cost five annas now costs eleven annas, and workmen's wages, which used to cost per weaver Rs. 22 per month now cost Rs. 47¾ Competition, moreover, has become not merely intense and universal; but it is in many instances grossly unfair and unequal, either because of the direct but secret advantages afforded to their local industry by the economic policy pursued in the countries competing in our own markets with our own local industry or because of the disadvantages and handicaps inherent in the economic policy of the Government of India. We have mentioned too often and too fully the factors affecting the position of the Japanese competitor in the Indian market for them to need repetition. If the Government of India have the slightest regard for public decency, and governmental honesty they cannot possibly question the essential justice and immediate necessity of some legislation in India on the model of the British Safeguarding of the Industries Act, or the Australian Anti-Dumping Act. The recommendations of their own Fiscal Commission have advised such a course; the depression of the mill industry demands that step, the very claim of the Government of India to be national in sympathies, if not in complexion or constitution, categorically requires a proof which, if refused or delayed will only end in the utter annihiliation of the one consierable modernised industry of which India and Indians have reason to be proud.

We do not wish to repeat arguments and considerations, which have been rendered threadbare by constant repetition. But we must point out to the Government and their advisers that if they at all have in contemplation the dishonourable bargain which rumour credits them with hatching; if they at all put forward the selfish and insupportable consideration of the claims of the Lancashire industry, and demand a *pro tanto* reduction in the import duty on piece-goods as a price for the repeal of the excise duty, they will have proved themselves lacking not only in reason and in statesmanship but in honesty and integrity as well. Such a shameful bargain, which Government have no right to inflict upon the country can only mean one thing: All the protestations of Sir Basil Blackett about the dire demands of financial requirements, compelling the Government in spite of their wishes, to insist upon the continuance of the excise duty, must be held to be the most unmitigated humbug, the most unvarnished fraud upon the Indian public. For, if they offer to repeal the excise duty in exchange for a price, and such a price, they will have proved far more fully than any of their most embittered critics could possibly have done, that financial reason was not a reason at all but a mere pretext. Government will sacrifice two crores odd if they repeal this hateful impost, if they annul this shameful reminder of our unrelieved enslavement. If they add a further sacrifice of an equal amount, possibly much more by an uncalled-for surrender to the Lancashire interests, what faith will the Indian public have in these protestations about the dire necessity of the Finance Department? There is, however, a bargain, which the Government, in negotiating with the mill-owners going in deputation to wait upon the Viceroy, may justly make with the latter. They must repeal the excise duty; they must afford additional safeguards to the industry of the type we have indicated above. And, in return for the relief so afforded to the industry, they must insist that the proposed cut in wages shall not come into effect. Is this asking too much of a Government which claims to be sympathetic and humane? Have they no ambition to stand out as champions and protectors of the interests and claims of Indian Labour? Have they no understanding, no sympathy, no heart? Let Lord Reading answer.

THE FACULTY OF JOURNALISM.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad who generally speaks to advantage by his resonant delivery, was not at his best on Tuesday when he addressed the University Convocation. Though his voice was flagging, there was about the message to the new graduates, the happy accent of earnestness and dignified appeal. Unfortunately for us, the address of Sir Chimanlal presumed that the Report of the University Committee was already in public possession. We have not been favoured with a copy of the Report "just published". Nearly half of his speech rested on the conclusions of an undivulged report. We wish Sir Chimanlal had spared some thought for the relations between university education and the growth of unemployment among those who obtain the badge of its approval. It is a pivotal question transcending many of the orthodox issues of public education. We want every educationist to speak out in regard to the problem of bringing the substance of education into parity with the social needs of the people. That Sir Chimanlal is against the forcing up of artificial types of efficiency is clear from his contention that every living university should supply itself with the staff needed, by training them up itself. There should be a certain inherent consistency in the growth of culture and education. The use of foreign mediocrities in liberal education is becoming less and less important to the country. Experts we require, but the engagement of experts should not be in regions where their excess would stifle indigenous talent. The warning is of vivid relevancy because it applies to the whole province of education within the jurisdiction of the University and without it. In the normal equipment of instruction, the supply of Indian professors is adequate, and the less we have of the imposition and the imposture of foreign mediocrities as scintillating experts, the better would it be for the continuous growth of the University as a cultural centre. In liberal education, the foreigner of humdrum qualification has completed his task, and it should be left to Indians to adjust tradition to the actual needs of the country and to express the promptings of its own genius.

In his restricted survey, Sir Chimanlal broke new ground by proposing a faculty of journalism for the University. Journalism is a subject on which the outsider is tempted to dogmatise. The spectator who watches from the stalls, is apt to think that if only he were asked to play the principal role in "Hamlet", there would be more grip and vivacity of performance. Journalism at its best is an inspirational profession. When the question of a professional tax is discussed, the good journalist has as much right to plead exemption as the author of "Gitanjali". History is buried journalism just as journalism is live history. Xenophon, a journalist of his time, is now a historian; the writer of the "History of Our Own Times" was in the fitness of things a journalist. Journalism is an exotic profession with us and we often wonder if the future of journalism in India does not lie in the affluence of the vernaculars. That is a matter of conjectural opinion. In England, journalism and literature moved in intimate harmony from the time of Addison to the days of Morley. Lord Northcliffe industrialised it. Schools for journalism sprang up only about the time when schools of Pelmanism and other solutions to worldly success could blossom to the cheer of surplus literacy. The good journalist does not find his ill-paid vocation by design, and with the growth of unemployment there is a congestion of earnest prospectors in the profession. Regularised schooling flows from the supply of young men eager to be schooled; hence the growth of correspondence courses and pelmanised advice. It is the mechanical part of news-production and the swift industrialisation of the profession that has provoked formal training. Most good journalists blunder into their mission and the first cheque they get is more meritorious than sealed testimonials.

In India there is a paucity of journals and an abundance of journalists. The anomaly may be dismissed by the sapient remark that we still want good journalists, perfect journalists. In law and medicine, too, there is always room at the top, and the generalisation about journalism is about as helpful. What the profession now requires is not literary talent, for there are plenty of men who though strange to the profession think that they are ready with "forcible articles", but "articles" are a minor item in the make-up of a paper. What is required is a supply of men trained in mechanical production, the utilisation of speed, the collaboration of advertising with circulation In India, the land of leisure and illiteracy, speed and pretentious editions may be worked to excess. A Faculty of Advertising would be most helpful, because in Indian experience the outturn of drilled writers has been in excess of the needs of the market. In 1919, Mrs. Besant set up a school of journalism but we do not believe the scholars have found full room for a career. In Lahore they have, or they had, a school of journalism, but they have been more scholars than journalists.

We recollect these oddities not to discourage the proposal of Sir Chimanlal but to emphasise that the matter should be considered in the light of existing experience in India by Indians and that attention should be distributed according to the elements of success The elements of success and failure are invisible to amateur-authorities, and if a faculty is established attention should be bestowed more upon the aspects of production, advertisement, and organisation than upon the capacity of writers to turn out copious matter safe within the laws of libel and sedition. We are ardently in favour of every endeavour calculated to make the profession into an honoured auxiliary of public service. Truth, fairplay and moderation are good, but unless they are displayed in a commercially advertised paper, the virtues of writing alone will not, thanks to a vulgar world command success We want trained men and a fine tradition, but Lord Northcliffe hammered down the stature of intellectual writers and hatched the profession to commercial principles. It is pity it is true, it is true it is pity. To bring the study and practice of journalism into actual success, those who take up the suggestions of Sir Chimanlal should keep in view the challenge of commercial organisation along with the development of literary skill; and for advice, the working journalist is the supreme authority. Capacity for taking pains and experience are necessary for a fair measure of success in every profession but they are more necessary in journalism than in any other profession. The best school of journalism is, in short journalism itself.

Notes of the Day.

More about the King.

When Viceroys and Governors have nothing useful or interesting to tell an expectant legislature, they produce an administrative review replete with facts about the monsoon and the trade. We hardly know if Lord Reading is in a position to do without that convenience. Meanwhile London papers allude to the offer of provincial autonomy as the basis of peace. The suggestion is at variance with Lord Birkenhead's endorsal of the majority-report of the Muddiman Committee. Now the "Manchester Despatch" declares that it is the intention of His Majesty to visit India next winter, provided the Nationalists arrive at an agreement in regard to Lord Reading's hypothetical offer. It is stated that in the event of peace, the King, accompanied by Lord Birkenhead, will formally open New Delhi at the close of the year. The King's health would benefit by a tour while his presence in India would "strike the imagination" of the people, provided there is a truce to the struggle of the bureaucracy against the forces of Indian freedom. The advisers of His Majesty would be making a cruel and disloyal mistake if they think of arranging a tour regardless of political tension in the country. Faithful subjects of His Majesty will do nothing to incur embarrassments inevitable in an ill-timed visit.

Triumph of Brute Force.

If the details of the "amicable" settlement arrived at between the Italian and Afghan Governments are correctly given by Reuter's Rome correspondent, it is obvious that the Afghan Government, recognising its helplessness, has thought it expedient to accept a humiliating surrender, in the face of Mussolini's illegal act of brute force in putting an embargo on an Italian steamer on the way to Karachi, with a cargo of goods for and already paid for by Afghanistan, and also on Afghan private and public money deposited in Italian banks. The terms of the settlement are an apology by the Afghan Government to the Italian Legation at Kabul, the dismissal of the commandant of the Kabul Police and the payment of an indemnity of £6,000. We can hardly imagine a self-respecting State like Afghanistan accepting such ignoble terms. For justice was on the side of Afghanistan and the utmost that Mussolini was entitled to demand was an impartial inquiry into the whole affair by the International Court of the Hague. Piperno was executed for a crime which he had, on his own admission, committed. He had accepted the Afghan law when he went to Afghanistan. When he was condemned to death the Italian Government sent a telegram to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan imploring for pardon and the latter readily consented to transmute the death sentence into imprisonment. According to Afghan custom the blood money had to be paid to the relatives of the Afghan victim of Piperno in order to secure their pardon. Piperno instead of remaining peacefully in prison and awaiting patiently the definite liberation which he could attain by good behaviour, escaped from prison by conspiracy against the Afghan authorities, as admitted in his letter to his father published in the Italian paper "Tribuna." and tried to flee to Soviet Russia. He feared the authorities on the Anglo-Indian frontier and preferred to put himself in the hands of the Bolsheviks. Arrested again, he had to submit to a new trial before the Afghan Tribunals for conspiracy and was again condemned to death. These are the facts as given by M. Felix Valyi in a letter to the "New Statesman" and their accuracy has not been challenged. They show how utterly at variance with justice and fair-dealing is the satisfactory settlement "which is attributed to the firmness of the Italian Government and the conciliatoriness of the Afghan Government." In fact the triumph in this lamentable case, in which a murderer was raised to the position of a "national hero" by Mussolini, is one of brute force over Right and Justice.

BOMBAY COUNCIL CRISIS.

THE SWARAJIST RETORT.

III.

(By our Special Representative.)

The position of the Swarajist members in the midst of communal forces has been a peculiarly difficult one. They are criticised, on the one hand, for not reconciling the communal blocs, and on the other, by the thorough-going Swarajist for following a tame policy of constitutional opposition. These two lines of criticism, it is obvious, cancel each other and show that despite occasional slips in form and in tactics, the Swaraj party has represented the national cause more truly and consistently in the Council than any other group. It was with a view to bring round a concord between the Non-Brahmins and the nationalists, that the Swarajists have pursued consistently with their programme a policy of what is now described as responsive co-operation: a redundant term implying vigilant and discriminate opposition when necessary and intelligent support when desirable. Any Non-Brahmin party truly nervous of wrecking tactics and sincerely anxious to promote national unity and advance, would have hailed such a gesture; but the Non-Brahmin in the Bombay Council held aloof and remained adamant taunting the Swarajists on the failure of their programme and yet shunning co-operation on the pretext of that very programme!

Rejected Overtures.

Mr. Jayakar, the able Swarajist leader and a Non-Brahmin himself, has made on behalf of his party several efforts for the last eighteen months to come to terms with the Non-Brahmins and the Sind Muslims with a view to establish a concerted and broad-based opposition. He has invited them to the Swarajist meetings and has expressed his willingness to attend theirs for exchange of thought and mutual understanding; he has, moreover, made it clear that even then these sections would be free to vote as they liked requesting them only to judge questions on their merits. Such a modest request has, through inspired counsels, been rejected since the Non-Brahmin party, in particular, fears that even such limited participation in the Nationalists' deliberations may displease their patron-saints, diminish their influence and importance in the Government and jeopardise the communal interests to be promoted by the bureaucracy. The Swarajist promise of support to their aspirations provided, in the larger and more vital national issues, the Non-Brahmins stood by them did not attract them. A Minister in office is worth all the

(Continued on page 8.)

CHINESE RULES FOR COASTAL NAVIGATION

BRITISH PROTEST

"TANTAMOUNT TO DECLARATION OF WAR.'

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Canton.—The Chinese authorities have drawn up rules with regard to coastal navigation providing that the steamers of any nationality, except British and Japanese, shall be allowed to run to and from any ports provided that they omit Hong Kong. All steamers entering that port must be inspected by a picket of the Anti-Imperialist Union. The export of foodstuffs or any other raw material from inland will not be allowed.

It is understood that the British Consul-General has written to the Chinese Government asking if these regulations are official, as they violate the Treaty rights of all foreign Governments in China and are tantamount to a declaration of war.—Reuter.

CHANG-TSO-LIN.

DEATH REPORT DENIED.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Shanghai.—The recent unconfirmed report of Chang-Tso-Lin's death is authoritatively denied.—Reuter.

PEKING TARIFF CONFERENCE

CHINA'S INVITATION TO POWERS.

LONDON, Aug 18.

Peking.—The Chinese Government has invited the Powers to attend the Tariff Conference at Peking on 26th October. It is understood that, while convening the Conference in accordance with the terms of the nine-Power Washington Treaty, China has reminded the Powers of her right to bring up the question of tariff autonomy at an opportune moment. This question was reserved by the Chinese delegates at Washington.—Reuter.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES RESUME WORK.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The postal employees in Shanghai who recently went on strike have resumed, having agreed to refer their claims to Peking on the postal officials' promise to recommend consideration of their demands. —Reuter.

ALARMIST RUMOURS BASELESS.

FEISAL NEEDS GOOD REST.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

King Feisal's doctor declares that the alarmist rumours about King Feisal's health are baseless. Feisal is now free from fever, but he needs good rest.—Reuter.

TRAGEDY ON EXCURSION STEAMER.

BOILERS BURST: 33 PERSONS KILLED

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Newport (Rhode Island).—The boilers on board an excursion steamer which was crowded with "millhands" suddenly exploded to-day while returning from Pawtucket. Hitherto 23 persons were killed and 70 were injured and ten more are likely to die. The majority of the victims are employees of the Coates Thread Mill. Naval launches and destroyers hurried to their assistance and took off the passengers.—Reuter.

BULGARIAN COMMUNISTS ACTIVE.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE IN PARIS.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Paris.—An outrage was attempted at Champs Elysees last evening, when a band of forty Bulgarian Communists attacked Theodorskoulieff and Borisvasoff, President and Vice-President respectively of Bulgariauve, who are visiting Paris in connection with the Decorative Arts Exhibition. The police was compelled to draw revolvers. The situation was threatening, when police reinforcements arrived and dispersed the demonstrators, two of whom were arrested. —Reuter.

SIR S. BRANCKER'S PROGRAMME.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Sir Sefton Brancker announced to-day that he would proceed to Egypt on 21st August by steamer and from there he will leave for Iraq and elsewher by aeroplane. Sir Sefton hopes to return to Brussels for the Aviation Congress on 6th October.—Reuter.

MR. JINNAH ON TRIAL.

PARTY INTERESTS VS. PATRIOTISM.

PERPLEXING SITUATION AT SIMLA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 19.

The situation regarding the election to the Presidentship continues complicated in spite of all efforts of leaders to secure unanimity. An informal meeting of the Independents was convened yesterday, but only eleven members attended, including Mr. Jinnah. Nevertheless the fact that the key to the situation lies to a large extent in their own hands has given their deliberation an importance in the present crisis, owing to the fact that one of their prominent members is standing for election and is by no means sure of obtaining the full support from them or from the Swarajists but from the Government section. It is a sad commentary on our present state that in an Assembly consisting of 144 members of whom 104 are elected members the Indian representatives of the people constituting a substantial majority of the whole Assembly could not exercise their own rights to choose their own President for the Central Representative Legislative body in the country without controversy and in the true spirit of serving the nation. At this crisis it would be humiliation indeed if what happened in Bengal is going to be repeated in Simla next Saturday. It is useless to complain that Government is mobilising all its forces and is determined to keep out of the presidential chair the one man willing to occupy it, who will fearlessly discharge his duty as the head of the Central Legislature and whose fairness and integrity as President has been demonstrated to public satisfaction in Bombay last year. That Government should prefer the pliant man amiable to their own influence or authority is natural. But that the elected representatives of the people who after four years' experience of a nominated president should hesitate to choose one of whose fitness they have no doubt merely on the ground that he may not be quite acceptable to the bureaucracy and to the Government benches must be a humiliating situation. It is the duty of the country to instruct its representatives in the Central Legislatures to avoid creating such a situation.

NOT TO BE MADE PARTY QUESTION

It is understood that the Independents who met yesterday did not desire to make the election a party question more than the Swarajists.

Mr. Patel has been asked to stand for the presidentship not as a nominee of the Swarajya Party, but because among all those eligible or available for the office he is the fittest. It is therefore not a question of setting up the Swarajya Party candidate as against the Independent Party candidate and having a trial of strength with the Government intervening to strengthening themselves in this process of contest. But it is the question of both the parties meeting to adopt one single candidate who commands overwhelmingly, if not unanimously, their confidence and voting for him by the full strength of their votes irrespective of the votes either of Government or its nominees. Such an action on the part of the people ought to be the only proper prelude to the answer which the Assembly is expected to give to Lord Birkenhead's challenge and the echo thereof which we are to hear next Thursday. It is hoped that Mr. Jinnah will be fully alive to this aspect of the question and will not allow this issue to drift nor allow himself to be persuaded to throw the weight of his influence and suoport in the wrong direction. It is open to him to demonstrate his cleavage from the Swarajya Party and set up an Independent candidate who can win with the support of Governmental vote and a section of Independents as against the solid votes of Swarajists and a major portion of the Independents who are, it is well-known, in favour of Mr. Patel. It is open to him and other friends to join hands with the Swarajists and renew the National struggle in the Assembly by taking the first step for the purpose in respect of the presidential election by a joint conference of the two parties and by arriving at a joint decision which could be carried out in spite of or regardless of the opposition of the Government. The Swarajya Party is meeting to-day to propose to the Independents such a Joint Conference and it is for Mr. Jinnah and the Independent Party to respond to this call and help to decide this matter not from the point of view of what might be a transient party gain but from the point of view of what will strengthen the National demand at present. It is hoped that the country also at this juncture will express itself clearly to its representatives, Independents as well as Swarajists, in the Assembly and see that an open split in the popular ranks is averted.

CHANCE OF COMMON PLAN.

COMBINED MEETING TO-DAY.

LATER.

The problem of the presidential election to the Legislative Assembly continues to excite interest and both Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Jinnah are having frequent consultations, while the candidates for the seat of honour are on their *rickshaws* all through the day busy canvassing votes. As a result of the discussions between the party leaders there is every chance of a common plan of action being arrived at before to-morrow evening. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who is now in Simla, is also taking her own share in the settlement

(Continued on next page.)

SITUATION IN THE C. P.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS IN COUNCIL.

NATIONALIST MINISTRY IMPOSSIBLE.

COMMUNAL CLEAVAGE: NON-BRAHMINS AT WORK.

II

We publish below the second of a series of articles in the course of which Our Special Commissioner sums up the results of his investigations on the spot of the present political situation in the Central Provinces and Berar:

(By Our Special Commissioner.)

(By our Special Commissioner.)

In my last article I explained how serious and justified was the fear of any of the leaders of public opinion working in the Legislative Council of the C. P. about the stability of a ministry which could not hope to secure the united support of the Berar and C. P. Swarajists. It is necessary to study the political divisions in the Legislative Council, and how they arise in order to understand fully how hopeless it is for a Swarajist leader even like Dr. Munje to hope to form a ministry, *nationalist* in aims and aspirations; an Independent can to-day form one with the consent of the C P. members, if both sections of this group can give it. He will find it difficult but he can get through routine work; but the task is dangerous because of the 36 seats for the C. P., though four are held by Mahomedans, and five by special constituencies, and the minister can, therefore, count on nine solid votes, of the remaining 27 more than half are in the possession of lawyers, two-thirds of whom are out and out Swarajists. After the change in outlook of the C. P. members from last year, the lawyer element amongst the C. P. Swarajists may vote with the ministerial group, but they will remain an uncertain and uncomfortable quantity, because they will be unable to drift away from the Swarajist doctrine to which after all they are anxious to subscribe. The victory of Nationalist politics in the 1923 elections in the C. P. lay particularly in the fact, that it attracted a group of young lawyers within its fold, who have until now resisted the temptation of breaking away from the Berar element merely because the third party can offer them a larger slice out of the Berar revenues for educational and medical progress in the C. P.

The New Divisions.

In the old C. P. Council, that is the first Council to come in after the Montford Reforms, the political divisions were such as the bureaucracy could comprehend and profit by. There was the rich "zamindar and Banker" or "Malguzar and Honorary Magistrate" class from thet C. P., who could be *samjoed* by the Independents always anxious to "appreciate the difficulties of the Administration" and the Government blog was a definite solid quantity Men like Rao Saheb Mahajani, and Rao Bahadur Brahma with a few others were the only opposition, and sometimes it appeared that the minister in charge of Education, Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar whose enthusiasm for co-operative credit work is heartily acknowledged by all parties extremist or moderate, was far more nationalist in outlook and in the independent and fearless manner of expressing it than his own Liberal colleagues. In the new Council, all that is changed. The Liberal is nowhere, but the "zamindar and banker element appears to the outside observer from Bombay to be just where it was. The troublesome thing for the Government is that this landed interest has been anxious to listen to Dr. Munje far oftener than the Government finds it convenient. It has moreover taken several months to effect breach in the solid ranks of C. P. Nationalist lawyers, and now the party of divide and rule has some glimmering hopes that the C. P. nationalist would think of C. P. interest first, that, is, of the interest of the Hindi-speaking C. P. districts, and of everything else afterwards. I found the representatives of Marathi-speaking C. P. districts rather sensitive on this point, which was quite natural, considering that territorially they find themselves allied with their Hindi brethren but by language and tradition, however, their attachment to the politics of Berar is by no means slender If the best of them had the resources and the courage he would have influenced at least two-thirds of the C. P. representatives as a whole to agree to vote with him if he consented to form a ministry, but it was just these qualities which he lacks. He is an ardent Nationalist who can only be an Independent, but whose sympathies lie with Skaraiists policy minus its vanishing stunt of continuous and persistent obstruction.

The Communal Cleavage.

The growth of separatist tendencies, however, is due as much to communal consciousness, as to territorial differentiation in outlook. Very soon, their may be a division in Berar between the Swarajist Non-Brahmins, and the Government Non-Brahmins. I understood that last year, some of the seekers after truth from the Deccan—the Satya Shodhaka element—tried hard to find it in the Amraoti and Wardha districts. They complained that they found it difficult to meet it, because many members of the landed Maratha aristocracy were "brahmimised" in their outlook. They have, however, found in Mr. Amritkar, a Maratha pleader, and a few others worthy champions of their cause, and the next elections will undoubtedly bear evidence of Mr. Amritkaris doctrines at work. I will discuss in the next article how the cleavage is going deeper in the Marathi tract of the C. P.

(To be continued.)

STINNES AFFAIRS.

BANK'S LACK OF CONFIDENCE.

LONDON, August 18.

Berlin.—A decided lack of confidence in young Edmund Stinnes is expressed in a statement by a group of banks liquidating the Stinnes concern. The Banks refuse to come to the rescue of the Aga Motor Works, while Herr Edmund exercises influence in them. As regards the general liquidation operations, the Banks state that one-third of the entire indebtedness of the concern has been discharged without the necessity of a recourse to the open market.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN CHURCH MEASURE.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The Bishop of Calcutta and Bombay have been in close touch with the India Office and Church authorities in Britain and anticipate the submission of an Indian Church measure to the National Church Assembly during 1926. It will be in charge of a committee of influential laymen since the Indian Church is not represented in the Assembly. *Pari passu*, there will be a Bill in Parliament to repeal most of the ecclesiastical establishments clauses in the Government of India Act.—Reuter.

PROPOSED ACTION AGAINST FOREIGN MONOPOLISTS.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Washington.—Mr. Hoover urges counteraction against the foreign monopoly of rubber, coffee, potash and nitrates, and advocates an enactment permitting the importers to combine to control the markets in the buyers' interests.—Reuter.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY.

PERSONNEL OF TURKISH DELEGATION

LONDON, Aug. 18

Constantinople.—Turkish Delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations have been appointed as follows:—

Tewfik Ruchdi—Commissar of Foreign Affairs.

Munir Bey—Minister at Berne.

Djevad Pasha.—Military Adviser.

Hikmet Bey—Political Observer.—Reuter

COMMUNIST PARTY'S LETTER

LABOUR LEADERS UNPERTURBED.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Official Labour leaders are not excited over the letter of the Communist party. Mr. Appleton, Secretary-General of the Federation of Trade Unions, declared that the army and navy were too full of men of sound commonsense for any such propaganda, as suggested in the letter, to do much harm.—Reuter.

COMMISSION'S REPORT ON WHEAT SUPPLIES.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The second report of the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies shows a net loss of about 138 million sterling, representing the cost of the bread subsidy to the nation, namely, 162 million sterling, less miscellaneous profits and commissions in trading operations amounting to 24 million sterling.—Reuter.

Batavia Aug 18.—Di. Pinedo has arrived in Menado.—Reuter.

MOROCCAN WAR.

PETAIN TO DIRECT FRENCH OPERATIONS

DECIDING TIME FOR OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, Aug 18.

Paris.—"Le Journal" publishes a message from Fez that Marshal Petain will arrive in Morocco shortly to direct operations in agreement with Marshal Lyautey and General Naulin.

The "Echo de Paris," estimating that the French forces in Morocco by the end of August will number 100 battalions, says that it will be Marshal Petain's task to decide the time for an offensive and warns Marshal Petain that a reverse will not be forgiven.—Reuter.

"CURTAIN-RAISER TO MAIN OFFENSIVE."

THE FRENCH AIM.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Paris.—A telegram from Rabat says:—The French attack on Tsoul is developing favourably. The enemy is resisting at certain points, but is unable seriously to oppose the advance of four French columns. Nevertheless the operations are merely curtain-raiser to the main offensive which will begin by the end of the month when Marshal Petain is due to return. Meanwhile the French aim is to dislodge the Riffs from the raiding posts and safeguard the commercial relations with Algeria and also the political influence with the neighbouring tribes.—Reuter.

PRELIMINARIES TO OFFENSIVE.

FRANCO-SPANISH CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, August 19

Paris.—Marshal Petain left for Morocco yesterday after conferring with M. Painleve who issued a statement that everything was being arranged with a view to taking an offensive at the utmost possible speed and efficiency and the minimum of bloodshed. Marshal Petain said he expected to meet General Primo de Rivera at Algeciras where he would discuss with him the question of co-operation of the French and Spanish armies.—Reuter.

GENERAL PRIMO DE RIVERA AT GIBRALTAR.

SPANISH TROOPS FOR AFRICA

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Gibraltar.—General Primo de Rivera has arrived here with Malvy. Transports are being assembled at Algeciras to convey being assembled at Algeciras to convey reinforcements to Africa. Troops are expected from Madris, Seville and other centres.—Reuter.

"ENEMY" FALLS BACK.

LONDON, August 19.

Paris.—"As a result of this first leap forward, the enemy has fallen back towards the north, pursued by aeroplanes," says a message from Fez referring to the operations in Dsoul, in the south of which the Ouledbair tribesmen have unconditionally surrendered.—Reuter

SOCIALISTS DECLINE RESPONSIBILITY.

LONDON, Aug 18.
LONDON, August 18.

Paris.—The Socialist Party Congress passed a unanimous resolution declining the responsibility for "Moroccan adventure" and demanding peace at the earliest possible moment, the recognition of independence of the Riff and rectification of the Riff frontiers in the latter's favour. But, while rejecting credits for "Colonial briggandage" it opposes) evacuation of Morocco.

COMMUNIST DELEGATION GOES TO MOROCCO.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Paris.—Communist "Workers' Enquiry Delegation" is leaving for Morocco to-morrow.—Reuter.

GALA BANQUET AT BUENOS AIRES

LONDON, August 18.

Buenis Aires.—There was a gala banquet at Government Palace. The banquet was attended by numerous guests, including the Government and Civic authorities, diplomats and other prominent personalities. President Alvear, proposing the toast of the Prince of Wales, said the Prince of Wales's visit afforded a wonderful opportunity. I had drawn closer the historic bonds of Anglo-Argentine amity. The Prince of Wales in the course of his reply, said South Africa and Argentine were both new lands with different problems to solve, but both were working confidently for human progress and civilisation. He was sure Anglo-Argentine friendship and commercial intercourse would be prolonged indefinitely.

Alvear cabled a message of goodwill to King George.—Reuter's Special.

VICTORIA TERMINUS STATION

TO BE REMODELLED

RS. 88,80,533 SANCTIONED.

BOMBAY, August 19.

The Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in a Press note says:—The sanction of the Secretary of State has been received to the construction of a new main line station at Victoria Terminus and to the remodelling of the existing station at an approximate cost of Rs. 88,80,533.

Sanction has also been received to the elimination of the Bhore Ghat Reversing Station at an estimaed cost of Rs. 66,81,416.—A. P.

MR. SUHRAWARDY RESIGNS

PROTEST AT MAHATMA'S REMARKS,

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

The following is the copy of a letter addressed by Dr. Abdullah Suhrawardy to Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Secretary of the Swaraj Party:—

"August 18th. Dear Kiran, You are no doubt aware that it was only the attraction of the personal magnatism of the Deshbandhu and the irresistible appeal of his self-sacrifice that drew me into the fold of the Swaraj Party. Our departed leader never sought to restrict, in any way, the circle of my social relations. I owed him personal allegiance, and followed him faithfully to the end of his life.

Now that an attempt is being made to impose obligations governing social intercourse, which I am unable to fulfil, I regret that I have no alternative open to me but to resign my membership of the Swaraj Party.

At the same time I must register my humble protest against the remarks made by the Mahatma at last night's meeting in this connection which I consider uncalled-for and unjustifiable. If these remarks have any justification, I am unworthy of being in company of saints, and if they have no justification I must part company with them.—Yours sincerely, (Sd.) A. Suhrawardy."

PREFERS "POLITICAL HARIKARI TO TYRANNY."

CALCUTTA, August 19.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press in connection with his resignation from the Swaraj Party, Dr. A. Suhrawardy, Deputy President, said:—"My letter of resignation addressed to Mr. Kiran Sanker Roy speaks for itself. I have no desire at present to enter into details as to what transpired at the meeting referred to in my letter or to repeat the remarks of Mahatmaji which has led to my resignation. I need hardly disguise the fact that my resignation from the Party with which I had cast my lot at great personal sacrifice has cost me a severe wrench. For Mr. Sen-Gupta and many members of the Party I have the highest regard and I shall always value and cherish their friendship. In my own humble way, I shall strive for the attainment of the ideal for which the great Deshbandhu sacrificed his all and laid down his life, but I can never submit to the Swarajism which is now sought to be imposed upon me. My resignation may mean my political death as some of my friends imagine, but I deem political "harikari" more honourable than life under the new tyranny."—A. P.

HUGE RUBBER DEAL.

MILLION ACRES IN LIBERIA ON LEASE.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Akron.—Negotiations for the lease of a million acres in Liberia for rubber growing have been virtually concluded between the Firestone Tyre Company and Mr. Edwin Barclay, the Liberian Secretary of State. It is learned from an authoritative source that a corporation with a hundred million dollars capital will be formed to operate plantation on a scale which will ensure the American rubber manufacturers an adequate supply.—Reuter's Special.

GLADSTONE'S DAUGHTER DEAD.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Miss Helen Gladstone, daughter of the late Mr. W. E. Gladstone, is dead.—Reuter's Special.

R. 33 FITTED WITH NEW NOSE.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The new nose which has been fitted to R 33 is so contrived that the airship will be intact in the event of a break-away from the mooring-mast.—Reuter's Special.

(It will be remembered that in April last airship R 33 broke away from her moorings at Pulham and returned there, after a thrilling and adventurous journey over the North Sea).

NEW ERA IN FLYING.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

A new era in flying opens with the inauguration of the London Light Aeroplane Club, this morning. Already over a hundred members have been enrolled including barristers, artisans, six women and two members of the Commons. Ten hours of instructional flying will cost thirty shillings, after which those qualified will pay £1 per hour for the use of the aeroplane.—Reuter's Special.

BELGIAN WAR DEBT.

FINAL AGREEMENT REACHED.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Washington.—The final agreement has been reached as regards the funding of the Belgian war debt to America.—Reuter.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

LONDON, August 19.

Washington.—Under agreement 171 million dollars lent to Belgium during wartime shall be refunded within a period of 62 years without interest while 246 million dollars lent after the Armistice shall be refunded in the same period at three and half per cent. interest after the first decade.—Reuter.

U. S. TO LOSE 200 MILLION DOLLARS

LONDON, August 19.

Washington.—Under the terms of the Belgian debt agreement it is estimated that the United States will lose about 200 million dollars by cancelling interest on the pre-war debt. The interest on the debt lent after the war totals 350 million dollars. Belgium will pay off one million dollars of the pre-war debt each year in 1926 and 1927 pre-war debt each year in 1926 and 1927 with increases in the following four years until 1932, when the annual payment will become 2900 thousand dollars. Belgium will pay 2840 thousand dollars of the debt lent after the war in the first year, increasing annually until the eleventh year when the annual payment will be over nine million dollars.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH MEXICAN PETROLEUM.

PURCHASED BY ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO.

LONDON, August 19.

New York.—The Anglo-American Oil Company have purchased for a price estimated at eight million dollars from the Panamerican Petroleum Transport Company the entire oustanding capital of the British Mexican Petroleum Company.—Reuter's Special.

ZIONIST CONGRESS OPENED.

LONDON, August 19.

Vienna.—The fourteenth Zionist Congress was opened last evening by M. Weizmann in the presence of representatives of Government, diplomatic representatives from Britain, America, France, Poland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Rumania.

Mr. Resch, Minister for Social Welfare, conveying the Australian Government's greetings dwelt on the importance of the Zionist movement not merely for Jews, but to the whole of the world.

The Chief Rabbi spoke on Zionism as a world problem.—Reuter's Special.

RENEWED DEMONSTRATIONS IN VIENNA.

LONDON, August 19.

Vienna.—Though 40 persons were injured in the demonstrations following the opening of the Zionist Congress on the night of 16th August, and precautionary efforts on the part of police were redoubled, renewed anti-Jewish Demonstrations last night resulted in 70 arrests. Many of the arrested persons were found armed with revolvers, knives and other weapons.—Reuter.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK HOPEFUL.

OFFICIAL SURVEY OF AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

The official account of the agricultural situation at the end of July with reference to the progress of monsoon is, that except in Eastern Talukas of Deccan, Karnatik in Bombay and Northern and Central districts of Madras Presidency, the monsoon was sufficient in East and North Bengal, Assam, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Punjab, Hill Tracts of North West Frontier Province, Burma, Central India and Rajputana. In Orissa owing to excessive rain considerable damage was done by flood. Excessive rain did some damage to early rice and jute in Assam and also crops in East and North Bengal, East Punjab, Southeast of Lower Burma, Bundlekhand and Bagheklakand. In the Central India more rain is needed. In Madras Deccan, Sind, West Bengal, North Eastern Districts of United Provinces, Central Provinces, Northwest Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan, Rajputana and Western India States standing crops are generally fair everywhere. The condition of jute is fair in East and North Bengal but poor in Assam. In Bengal the area under jute increased by six per cent, sugar cane crop is exceptionally good in United Provinces.

ECONOMIC CONDITION HOPEFUL

Economic condition is generally fair except in North Baluchistan, fodder and water are generally sufficient. The condition of cattle is satisfactory except in two districts of Upper Burma and in four Rajputana States, where some cattle disease exists. In Bengal, the price of jute has risen considerably. In Assam the price of rice ruled fairly high but is now lower. In the Punjab price of wheat is higher than was last year. In the North-west Frontier Province prices were considerably higher than last year and elsewhere prices are genealy steady or showing downward tendency. The general economic outlook is hopeful on the whole.

During the week ending to-day temporary break in monsoon set in early in North-west India and United Provinces and still continues. Elsewhere the monsoon has generally been active and was specially so in Central Provinces.—A. P.

MR. JINNAH ON TRIAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

of this question. At the Independent Party meeting, last evening, no decision was reached as to the person to be chosen as their candidate. The Swarajists, who are now about 50 present in Simla, held a party discussion this evening, and explored all avenues of common action. The position of parties is this: the Government and nominated section besides non-official Europeans, numbering about sixty are solidly in favour of Mr. Rangachariar being elected President and Mr. Rangachariar expects at least fifteen other votes. On the other hand, the Swarajists want Mr. Patel should be backed by solid votes of the party numbering a little over fifty and they expect their support to Mr. Patel to be strengthened by substantial number of the Independent Party members. The key to the situation lies, therefore, in the hands of the Independents, but there are among the Independents not only Mr. Rangachariar but also two others who are understood to be anxious to make a bid for the presidentship if the chances are favourable, but who are shy of so declaring themselves without clear indication of sufficient backing from either the Swarajists or the Government side. The Independents number about 25 and the selection by them of a party man is dependent on factors personal as well as communal. The personal factor appears to prevail in respect of Mr. Rangachariar, whom they themselves elected as Deputy President a few months ago. The communal point crops up in the selection of a Mahomedan as Deputy President if a Hindu is to be the President. This question is, therefore, taxing the party leaders more than the candidates concerned, but everything depends on the number of votes which each party will command on Saturday.

COMBINED MEETING.

Meanwhile, earnest attempts are being made by the Swarajists to leave the question to be decided at a combined meeting of all elected members of the Legislative Assembly to be convened almost immediately after the Viceroy's speech, to-morrow. To this effect the Swarajists passed a resolution at their party meeting, this evening. But, as it is possible that invitations to all elected members might not be sufficiently responded to in the short time at disposal an alternative resolution was also passed. By this motion the Independents will be requested to meet the Swarajists to-morrow and discuss the whole question and decide on a suitable person who will command the confidence of a substantial majority of at least the elected members of the Assembly. There can be no exception to this move, as the object is to steer clear of all personal equations and by a great majority elect a person who will, by virtue of his position, command the confidence of the non-official section of the House. But, there is a shrewd suspicion among some as to whether Mr. Rangachariar will agree to such a course, although he will undoubtedly participate in to-morrow's meeting, whether it is to be a joint meeting of all elected members or a combined meeting of the Swarajists and Independents. I gather that rules which will govern the discussion of the Swarajist—cum—Independent meeting will be more or less on the lines of the old Nationalist Party, that is if two-thirds of those members of both parties present at to-morrow's meeting decide on any individual candidate as the person fittest for the presidential honour then all Swarajists and Independents must vote in the Assembly. Whether it will be Mr. Patel or Mr. Rangachariar who will command two-thirds of such a combined meeting will be known to-morrow. If Mr. Rangachariar happens to be successful, then the question of electing a Mahomedan as Deputy President will b decided. It is probable that Moulvi Muhamad Yakub, who is a Swarajist may be selected for this post.

NON-SWARAJIST ELECTED PRESIDENT IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, August 19.

The autumn session of the United Provinces Legislative Council commenced here this morning. To-day's agenda consisted of only three items. The Hon. Mr. M. Keane, President of the Council, made reference to the deaths of Lt. Raja Hukum Tej Pratap Singh, Mr. C. R. Das and Sir Surendranath Bannerjee.

The President was followed by a number of speakers, officials, landholders, and Swarajists, every one of whom paid glowing tributes to the memory of the departed patriots.

The most interesting item in to-day's agenda was the election of Council President. Two candidates for election were nominated. Rai Bahadur Lala Sitaram, whose candidature was supported by most of the landholders and officials, was elected as President of the Council by a majority of 34 votes, the Swaraj Party's nominee Mr. Mukandilal obtaining only 36 votes.—A. P.

BIHAR AND ORISSA COUNCIL PRESIDENT.

HINOO (Ranchi), Aug. 19.

At to-day's meeting of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council the only item of business was the election of the President. There were only two candidates, Khan Bahadur Kawaja Mahomed Noor and Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath. Votes were recorded by ballot. K. B. Khwaja Mahomed Noor secured 53 votes, defeating Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath who got only 28 votes.—A. P.

LOCAL OPTION IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 19.

Replying to a question in to-day's meeting of the U. P. Council, Hon. Nawab Chattari, Minister of Excise, stated that the U. P. Government proposed to frame soon a bill embodying the principle of local option and to give it wide circulation and to invite opinions upon it not only of persons or bodies specially interested in the matter but also of the public generally.—A. P.

SITUATION AT PANIPAT.

GOVERNOR TO VISIT ON 26TH.

DELHI, Aug. 19.

News from Panipat shows that the Hindus are still observing the hartal and pressing for an impartial enquiry into the recent occurrences and the removal of the official concerned. His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab is expected to visit Panipat on the 26th. Meanwhile Mr. Waugh, Secretary of the Lahore Municipality has, it is understood, been appointed as a special magistrate to try all cases arising out of the recent rioting.

The Secretary of the Local Hindu Sabha who returned from Panipat this morning told a press representative that the situation is causing much uneasiness among the Hindu community of Panipat.—A.P.

COMMUNAL TENSION IN ALLAHABAD DIST.

ARMED POLICE PICKET BAZAAR.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 19.

The Commissioner of Fuzabad has issued a communique giving the details of communal trouble in the district. It says that on the 15th instant Hindus of Jajalpur took out a Gancharan procession. There had been previously some dispute as to the route as the Hindus had declined to abide by the promise not to play music near the Mussalman *Durgah*. Apparently, without provocation, Hindus numbering about 5,000 attacked the houses of Mussalmans and the *Durgah*, and damaged more or less several persons and property. The Mussalmans then rallied and about 2,000 confronted the Hindus. A serious conflict was averted by the efforts of the local officials and the crowd dispersed. Casualties at present reported are 16 Muslims wounded. The situation at present is quiet, but the bazaar has been picketed by armed police.—A.P.

RIOT AVERTED IN LUCKNOW.

COMMUNAL FEELING RUNNING HIGH.

LUCKNOW, August 19.

Communal feelings at Lucknow are of late running very high. Yesterday and day before yesterday there was considerable apprehension of a riot taking place any minute and a number of shops near Aminabad remained closed. When the Ram Dol procession was being carried through Nazirabad yesterday, it was alleged some stones were thrown at the idols and it needed elaborate police precautions to avoid disturbance of peace. There were rumours of some processions passing through Aminabad again this afternoon and shop-keepers are showing considerable uneasiness. The police are believed to be ready for all emgencies and the public at large are not in the same state of panic as they were last night.—A. P.

BASELESS RUMOUR.

JUITO PARGANA NOT MORTGAGED.

LAHORE, August 19.

The President of the Council of Administration, Faridkot State, Punjab, informs the press that the news which is being mischievously circulated in the vernacular papers of the Punjab by some evilly disposed persons about the mortgage of Jaito Pargana (Nabha State) to Faridkot for Rs. 20 lakhs is baseless and untrue.—A. P.

STILL THEY COME!

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST NEWSPAPER.

LAHORE, August 19.

A Peshawar message states that Captain Edwards of Peshawar has instituted a suit for libel against the proprietor and editor of "Milap," a vernacular daily of Lahore, claiming Rs. 15,000 as damages. The case will come up for hearing in the second week of October.—A. P.

FRANCHISE TO WOMEN.

BENGAL COUNCIL IN FAVOUR.

CALCUTTA, August 19.

The Bengal Legislative Council to-day adopted the resolution granting franchise to women in the Council. The resolution was left to a free vote.—A P.

Two more resolutions were carried without opposition from Government, including one granting Rs. 30 lakhs to the Calcutta University for the post-graduate department.

DEBT CONVERSATIONS.

M. CAILLAUX TO VISIT LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

M. Caillaux will leave Paris for London on August 23 in connection with the debt conversations which begin in London on August 24.—Reuter.

THE RAVI SUBSIDES.

LAHORE, August 19.

The flood in the river Ravi having subsided the Municipal water works pumping station is once more in working condition and water supply to the city has been resumed from to-day much to the relief of the people who experienced great hardship and considerable difficulty in getting pure drinking water during the last five days.—A. P.

FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

GOVERNMENT INDIFFERENCE.

Mr. Vatanmal Gulabsingh, Municipal Councillor (Mirpurkhas) says that the local municipality's applications to Government for recognition of its A. V. School and for sanctioning the appointment of an additional teacher have long remained unheeded.

GOVERNMENT'S COMMUNALISM.

Mr. Ghanasyam Jethamand (Hyderabad, Sind), is surprised at the Education Minister's reported statement that the comparatively small expenditure on college education in Sindh is due to comparatively few Mahomedans availing themselves of it. He says it is an unfair and dangerous principle to punish a whole province for the indifference of one section of it.

WANTED A MUSLIM COLLEGE.

"A graduate" (Karachi) appeals to the Sindh Muslims to start a Muslim college in Sindh to stimulate interest in higher education in the community.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Harnam Nirnaious Bhivia, (Sindh) says that many teachers in Sindh appear for the higher examinations of other universities and regrets that their own university does not allow them to appear for these examinations without keeping terms at a college. He requests Prof. S. C. Shahani to help them.

COMMUNAL COURTS.

Mr. R. B. Cooper (Bombay) says that the main object in proposing a Bench of Parsi Honorary Magistrates to try Parsis for petty cases is to enable the Magistrates to bring about amicable settlement thus saving time, money and scandal, and that there is no communal vanity behind the proposal.

VIRAR-ARNALA ROAD.

"A Daily Passenger" (Arnala) says that this road enough one o the outsea in the Basein Taluka is full of dangerous hollows and prevents tongas and motor cars from plying. He suggests that the District Local Board should lose no more time in repairing the road.

BHULESHWAR—URINAL.

"A Hindu" (Bombay) suggests that the urinal adjoining the Cathedral should be shifted to an unobjectionable site.

COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCE.

"Tax-Payer" (Bombay) asks what is a "compensatory allowance" and why it should be given only to superior officers. He says that if it is meant to compensate one for the high cost of living, the subordinates should have the first claim to it.

WANTED A SWIMMING BATH.

Mr. Iswarlal L. Kaji (Bombay) requests the Hindu Gymkhana to open a swimming bath for Hindus.

NAGAR'S CONFERENCE.

Mr. M. S. Desai (Bombay) requests the Conference to raise an Education Fund for the benefit of Nagar students as more education is the best remedy from all the ills of the community.

A QUERY.

Mr. Tulsidas Gulabdas (Bombay) wants to know if any steps have yet been taken by the shareholders of the Indian Universal Stores Ltd. to realise the money owed to them.

SIKAR STATE.

"A Sikar State Subject" appeals to the Rao Raja Saheb to appoint, in place of the late Khan Bahadur Azizur-Rahman, Senior officer, a local qualified man who knows the condition of the State and not to import an outsider.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY GRIEVANCE.

"A Friend of the Railway employers" (Bombay) says that even the under paid clerks of the B. B. and C. I. Railway construction office of the Quadrupling Division No. 1 are being indiscriminately fined by their superiors, and requests the Agent of the Railway to inquire into the matter.

RT HON SASTRI AT NAGAR.

THE MAIN OBSTACLE TO UNITY.

POONA CITY, August 19.

The Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri was presented with an address by the Ahmednagar City Municipality on Saturday last. In his reply to the address the Rt. Hon. Sastri expressed his disapproval of the practice of mixing up high politics with municipal affairs.

The same evening the Rt. Hon. Sastri spoke at a public meeting on the prospects of political unity of all parties in the country and mentioned the Swarajists' talk about preparing the country for Civil Disobedience as the main obstacle in the way. As regards yarn franchise it was about to disappear and hardly needed to be seriously considered. Speaking about Lord Birkenhead's challenge for a constitution Mr. Sastri promised his co-operation in any attempts in that direction and mentioned the Commonwealth of India Bill as already being in the field.

The local Liberal League and Liberal Association held a reception in his honour and among those who entertained him to dinner or tea were Mr. Hivargaonkar, Chief Officer of the Municipality, Rao Bahadur Chitale, Messrs Hingne, Kabare and Ibrahim.

Mr. Sastri visited the Ahmednagar Education Society's High School, the Ayurvedic College, the Seva Sadan and the Home for helpless children.—A. P.

MUSLIM TRIBUTE TO SIR SUREN.

BOMBAY, Aug. 19.

The Bombay Presidency Muslim League has passed the following resolution:—

The League places on record its sense of deep loss at the death of Sir Surendranath Bannerji, a veteran statesman, who for a period extending beyond half a century rendered many and diverse services to the cause of his country.—A.P.

BOMBAY COUNCIL CRISIS.

(Continued from page 6.)

Swarajists in opposition. Communalism run mad became an ally of a jobocracy, alive and active.

Loaded Dice.

It is both false and true to say that the Swarajist position in the Council has steadily deteriorated within the life-time of the present legislature. It is false because the communal feeling was more explicitly and vehemently in evidence from the outset of the present Council. It was, in fact, a definite tactic as a counter-move to the Swarajist challenge and it appeared in all its ugly nakedness on the occasion of the Horniman resolution. But there is no doubt that the chances of unity among the three elements of the opposition are now less rosy than ever and that the situation from a national standpoint has distinctly worsened. On matters of taxation and on questions of differences between the local bodies or areas and the provincial Government, the Council has many a time defeated the Government. But the two communal elements have been gradually demoralised through distribution of patronage in return for which the Ministers faithfully deliver their goods—that is, contribute their quota of votes. From the beginning of this session it was apparent that all hopes of winning over the communal blocs were at an end and that at their successive victories the Government increased their majorities. The defeats of the Nationalists on such non-communal and progressive measures as that of the right of appointing the Municipal Commissioner or the Rent Bills and on so unequivocal an issue as water-divination were decisive in determining their attitude. For these divisions, they felt, were not either flukes or defeats in a fair contest; they were being opposed with a loaded dice not merely in active lobbying and canvassing—often, as spectators noticed, by the Ministers themselves—but by clever wire-pulling and the modern form of Walpolism. All this reduced the Bombay Council to almost the level of the Council of State so far as the voting strength of the Nationalists was concerned.

Helpless Swarajists.

Against this medley of forces, the Swarajist was helpless: he had no jobs to give, no concessions to offer, no intentions of being corrupted. The particular question on which the Swarajists—the Independents in the Bombay Council need not be distinguished from those with the Swarajist label—chose to withdraw has not much to do with their decision to withdraw. Undoubtedly, the first reading of a private member's bill is on a par with the notification of a Government measure for securing publicity and its right had been secured by convention. But the Government's lack of courtesy and breach of faith were the occasion, not the cause of the Swarajist non-co-operation. Its cause, as I have shown, is the deliberate exploitation of communalism by the bureaucracy for defeating the Nationalists. Nor has it been resorted to as a form of protest. The step has been taken with a view to remove the one force which throws together the Government and the communal blocs making them bed-fellows. And the one force for meeting which the Government have to pay the price and submit to communal extravagances—namely the Swarajist bloc. It is the Swarajist opposition which prompts the bureaucracy to advance communal claims and makes a narrow communal out look dominate the ministerial and the executive Councils. The Swarajist withdrawal is meant to signify, therefore, their refusal to be a stepping stone to communal aggrandisement.

(To be Continued.)

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lt.-Col. H. M Alexander, Director of Purchase and Intelligence, Indian Stores Department will visit Bombay from 22nd to 27th instant and Poona from 27th to 29th instant.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Captains T.B.C. Piggott and J. P. Robinson Aides-de-Camp left Kirkee for Bombay on Tuesday and returned the same day.

The Governor of Bombay presided at the Annual Convocation of the University of Bombay on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay received Shamsul-Ulama Sardar Kaikobad A. Nosherwan Dastur and Shrimant Bhavanrao Prathinidhi, heir apparent to the Chief of Vishalgad, at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Tuesday.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri was presented with an address by the Ahmednagar City Municipality on Saturday last.

His Excellency the Governor Bengal and party arrived at Darjeeling on Tuesday.

Hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mohamed Habibullah, Member Viceroy's Executive Council, who has availed himself of three months' leave, arrived in Madras on Wednesday morning from Simla *via* Bombay with Lady Habibulla.

(Continued from Column 6.)

paintings and sculpture and illuminated manuscripts brought together by the zeal and enthusiasm of Sirdar Muzumdar, Mr. Potdar and their colleagues. It will not be probably long before the Mandal acquires the support from the public it desires and deserves. But the Mandal, if it is to hasten the process, if it is to do justice to the valuable material for research it has collected, should immediately undertake more actively educative measures. It can in many ways awaken the civic spirit which would help the Mandal in its praiseworthy ventures.

Mr. Fyzee Rahamin.

Mr. Fyzee Rahamin's visit to England has been, if the accounts of his activities are the guidance, altogether a success. Two of his pictures have been purchased by the Trustees of the Tate Gallery, London. This is, it is said, the first time that the Tate Gallery has bought the work of a living Indian artist. "The Studio," the well-known art journal of London has proposed to include Mr. Rahamin as one of the twenty "figure-painters" of to-day honoured with a monograph to be published by the art journal.

ART HORIZON.

"PLAYED HAVOC."

"I am puzzled by what may be termed the lukewarm attitude of the Christian Church of modern times towards Art. Could you suggest reasons why the Church in these times has practically neglected one of the most effective instruments for popular instruction employed in the past?" This was the question addressed to the editor of the "Examiner" who, in his reply, forwarded to the present writer, has many instructive comments to offer. The Christian Church has, he points out, not one attitude, for it is not one body. The Reformers played, he adds, "havoc with the old Cathedrals, banished Art from their places of worship, and did their best to suppress it altogether." Nowadays the Protestant is, he says, "busy restoring what the original Reformers destroyed and bringing back the very things they most zealously turned out—on what principles they themselves must explain if they can."

Do not Destroy, Purify.

The Catholic Church, has, on the contrary, "ever been 'humanist' in the best sense, holding as she does, that grace, which is her supernatural life, does not destroy human nature but purifies and perfects it. So she is intensely interested in humanity, in its multifarious activity and in its ever varying moods and time-spirit."

The Greatest Patron.

No one will deny "that alike in the Dark Ages, in the Middle Ages and at the Renaissance she was the greatest patron of Art in all its forms." But while the Catholic Church appreciates and is ready to absorb all that is true, good and beautiful, she has "a definite scale of values and a special mission." In her scale of values "man's soul comes first and all the treasures of human art cannot be compared in beauty with a beautiful soul, while her mission and message may be summed up in the words, 'Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and all these things shall be added unto you.'"

Changed Conditions.

The Church has, he maintains, not in the least changed her attitude towards Art. The apparent change is due, he suggests, to the changed conditions of civilisation. It is, he says, "undeniable that those responsible for the adornment of our churches—excellent priests as they are—are often lacking in good taste. Lourdes is a notorious example of vast sums being spent on ecclesiastical building—with very poor results from the point of view of Art. But generally where Catholic life is intense, where people are living in a Catholic atmosphere and means are at hand, there you will still find Catholic Art flourishing."

Indian Christian Art.

It is not difficult to recall incidents similar to those described by the editor of the "Examiner" from our own history of social "reform." We are only now beginning to recover from the fury of the reformers who "played havoc" with many of the artistic and vital elements of our common life. The following appeal from the editor of the "Examiner" should be of great interest to the Catholics in India. We certainly wish, he says, "with all our heart that here in India Catholics, priests and laity, would apply to this matter the great principle that Christianisation does not mean Europeanisation, that instead of furnishing their churches with machine-made goods of Western fashion, they would get the work done by Indian artists and so help to encourage an Indian Christian Art." The suggestion is sound in principle and the advice necessary and opportune. Let us hope that the Catholics in India will restore the "grace" to their community by means of a living and vital art.

Muslim Women.

The All-India Muslim Women's Conference, held recently in Poona, passed a resolution, moved by Mrs. Shareefah Hamid Ali, recommending those interested in the education of Muslim girls to recognise the importance and necessity of art in the education of Muslim children. The resolution suggested that particular attention should be paid, in the curricula framed for the Muslim girls, to the means for evoking interest in their artistic and cultural heritage, and for a revival of painting, caligraphy, embroidery, architecture and similar arts and crafts. The organisers of the Muslim Women's Conference ought to be congratulated on their brilliant initiative. They have set an example which may be emulated with benefit by the other sex which is only supposed to be less conservative. It is after all not altogether surprising, if one could visualise the disappearing refinement and taste one usually finds in old Muslim interiors, that the initiative should be taken by Muslim women. Muslim women, if they so determine, could soon revolutionise the ugly modern arrangements of their households. The organisers of the Muslim Women's Conference have done well to begin with the child. But they should not rest content with the resolution. If they want to inaugurate a cultural movement of permanent benefit to the community they should begin simultaneously with educative well-planned, constant, efforts for awakening wide-spread interest in art. Their next Conference ought to direct these efforts by definite and practicable suggestions.

A Useful Institution.

The Bharat Itihasa Sanshodhak Mandal, at Poona, has undertaken many activities which should attract the attention and sympathy of all those who are striving to rediscover the bases, in the manifold cultural activities of the past, of national regeneration. The publications by the Mandal, dealing with various topics of historic interest, are sufficiently indicative of the tendencies in antiquarian research which attract its members and scholars. There are however, many activities which still remain as unchronicled aspirations. Particularly admirable is the collection of

(Continued in Column 5.)

HIGH COURT

BUILDING WITHOUT PERMISSION.

CONVICTION UNDER NOTIFIED AREA RULES.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and Mr. Mudgaonker on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of the revisional application filed by Rustomji Bomanji Kotwal against the decision of Mr. C. W. Perry District Magistrate of Bombay Suburban District who, in appeal, confirmed part of the conviction passed on him by the Honorary Bench Magistrates of Andheri under the notified Area Rules on the charge of building without the permission of the Notified Area Committee.

The applicant who owns a bungalow at Maiad in the suburb of Bombay wanted to replace the corrugated iron walls of his outhouse by masonry walls. He, therefore, applied to the Committee which granted permission on condition that the area of the new building was not to exceed that of the then existing building. The applicant stated that he also applied for permission to build a storey to the out-house which was also granted. Accordingly he built the new out-house with the desired alterations. He was subsequently prosecuted by the Notified Area Committee on the charges of building the storey without permission, and exceeding the limits allowed to him in several other respects. The trial court convicted the applicant on all the charges and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default, one month's simple imprisonment. The applicant appealed to the District Magistrate of Bombay Suburban Division who set aside the conviction for building the storey, but confirmed the conviction on the remaining charges. The applicant then applied to the High Court in revision.

Their Lordships, in rejecting the application, observed that a person who did not build in accordance with his plan as approved by the authorities, at any rate in material particulars, makes the building without giving the notice required by sub-rule (1) of the Notified Area Rules.

AN INCOME-TAX DISPUTE.

REFERENCE BY COMMISSIONER.

The Hon. the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Mr. Justice Coyaji on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of the reference made by the Income-tax Commissioner in respect of the assessment of Messrs. M. H. Sanjana and Co.

The Company which was started in 1919 was doing business as merchants, commission agents, millstores suppliers and shipchandlers. It went into voluntary liquidation in 1922 when the business with its goodwill was sold out to another firm. The income-tax assessment for the year 1922 was fixed at Rs. 1,99,208 which the Commissioner had approved. An objection having been raised to this amount by Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. the liquidators, the present reference was made to the High Court.

Their Lordships after hearing both sides, refused to interfere in the matter.

SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTE.

STORY OF A SPORTING NEWSPAPER.

Before Mr. Justice Kajiji on the original side of the High Court commenced the hearing of an interesting suit in which Dr. Dara Mancherji Dastur, a medical practitioner claimed Rs. 3,000 from F. H. Hebbard and C. S. Smith on a promissory note.

Mr. O'Gorman, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. G. Kania instructed by Messrs. Chothia and Co., for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that the first defendant executed a promissory note in favour of the second defendant on 7th July 1923 whereby he agreed to pay to the latter the sum of Rs. 3,000 on demand for value received. The second defendant duly endorsed the note in favour of the plaintiff for valuable consideration. Thereafter, on 6th December 1924, the plaintiff through his attorneys called upon the defendants to pay to him the amount, which they refused. The plaintiff therefore filed the present suit to recover the amount.

The defendants while admitting the above facts, submitted that their liability was discharged under the following circumstances:—In June 1923, the second defendant who was a great friend of the plaintiff introduced the latter to the first defendant who at the time was looking out for a financing partner in a venture of editing and publishing a sporting newspaper. The plaintiff was also anxious to find out some kind of employment for his son. It was, therefore, arranged between the plaintiff and the defendants, all of whom frequented races, that the plaintiff's son and the first defendant in partnership with equal shares should start a weekly paper called "Sport", and the plaintiff should finance the business on behalf of his son who was to be treated as the financing partner. As the floatation of the venture required an initial outlay, the plaintiff paid to the first defendant a sum of Rs. 1,000 on 6th July 1923 towards the capital to be advanced by the plaintiff on behalf of his son. As the plaintiff did not know the first defendant properly, he desired that till the newspaper was actually started the first defendant should give some document with a view to assure him that the money given by him in advance would not be misused. It was estimated that Rs. 3,000 would be required for initial expenses. The first defendant executed a promissory note for the amount. As it was the second defendant who had introduced the plaintiff to the first defendant, the note was passed in favour of the second defendant to be endorsed by him in favour of the plaintiff, in order that the second defendant should guarantee to the plaintiff that the sums advanced were properly utilised by the first defendant for the purpose of the proposed venture. Thereafter the plaintiff paid a further sum of Rs. 2,000, making a total sum of Rs. 3,000. In July 1923, the sporting newspaper was started by the first defendant and the monies were duly utilised for the purpose of the venture. Thereafter the plaintiff advanced some further amounts. The newspaper was published for 8 months, after which it had to be closed as the plaintiff refused to further finance the venture which had resulted in a loss. Under the circumstances, the defendants submitted that as the monies were properly utilised for the business for which it was meant, their liability was discharged.

Evidence is being led in the case.

TAXATION OF COSTS.

AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

P. D. Shamdasani and another ..... Appellants.

vs.

The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd, and The Central Bank of India Ltd. ..... Respondents.

The Hon. the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Mr. Justice Coyajee on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of two Appeals filed against the Order of Mr. Justice Pratt passed on 12th March, 1925, amending his Judgment delivered by him on 8th October, 1923, dismissing with costs the summons in the suit for setting aside the amalgamation of the Tata and Central Banks in respect of which an appeal to the Privy Council is now pending, and against the Judgment of Mr. Justice Kemp passed on the 9th April 1925 in the same suit. Both these appeals arose from the taxation by the Assistant Taxing Master (Mr. Edwin Geilet) of the Bills of Costs of the 1st and 6th Respondents, which were directed to be paid by the Plaintiffs under the Order and the decree in the said suit.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani appeared in person.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. Kanga the Advocate-General instructed by Messrs Little and Co., and Payne and Co., appeared for the Respondents.

These appeals were founded on the grounds, *inter alia*, that Mr. Justice Pratt was wrong in amending his Judgment delivered by him on 8th October, 1923 during the pendency of an appeal to the Privy Council, which was *ultra vires* of High Court Rule 266, and that Mr. Justice Kemp was wrong in refusing to exercise his jurisdiction of interfering with the taxation of the Assistant Taxing Master as to costs in respect of attorney's fees for "Instructions" for interlocutory proceedings, viz. "Notice of Motion" and "Judge's Summons" for further discovery of documents and for brief for "Hearing of the suit" and Council's fees for "Brief" and "Refreshers" on the ground that that was a question of "Quantum", that he ought to have exercised his jurisdiction of interfering with the taxation of the Assistant Taxing Master on the following among other grounds:—

(1) There had been no exercise of discretion by the Taxing Master. (2) The discretionary powers of the Taxing Master cannot be exercised by the Assistant Taxing Master, there being no rule authorising the Assistant Taxing Master to exercise the powers of the Taxing Master. (3) The discretionary powers of the Taxing Master to allow a higher refreshers than those mentioned hereunder cannot be exercised by the Assistant Taxing Master, there being no rule authorising the Assistant Taxing Master to exercise the powers of the Taxing Master. (4) It is *ultra vires* of the Assistant Taxing Master to allow brief fee at a scale exceeding twelve gold Mohurs to the leading counsel and ten gold Mohurs to the second counsel. (5) It is *ultra vires* of the Assistant Taxing Master to allow refreshers at a scale exceeding ten gold Mohurs to the leading counsel and eight gold Mohurs to the second counsel. (6) There had been no judicial exercise of the discretion by the Assistant Taxing Master. (7) The Assistant Taxing Master has simply adopted the decision of his clerk (to whom the bills of costs of Respondents had been assigned for taxation) who in point of fact had determined to what extent such costs are to be paid. (8) The Assistant Taxing Master had failed to take into account considerations which he should have taken into accunt in calculating the amount to be allowed. (9) The Assistant Taxing Master failed to take into consideration the fact that the appellants had been successful in respect of two main issues on points of fact and law raised at the trial. (10) Gross errors and mistakes of principles had been committed. (11) There had been a charge of a very exorbitant and oppressive character. (12) That in the circumstances of this case the interests of Justice required the Courts interference to review and revise taxation and exercise the jurisdiction vested in the Court as to what would be a just order to make under the circumstances. (13) That the principles enunciated by the Assistant Taxing Master that "The Assistant Taxing Master taxes all bills of costs and has done so, so far, for many years this question has never been raised," are wholly erroneous and if not corrected would lead to most undesirable results. (14) That the said practice prevailing in the Taxing Master's Office was most oppressive and unjust to the party losing a case and having to pay his opponent's costs, and that the sooner it was corrected the better for the parties coming to the Court for justice and better for the reputation of His Majesty's High Court of Bombay.

In the Course of his argument, Mr. Shamdasani contended that the Order of Mr. Justice Pratt being in excess of the jurisdiction vested in him was a nullity, and relied upon the Full Bench decision of the Bombay High Court in "Narayen vs. Jankibai" (1915) 17 Bom. L. R. 655, 667 in which it was held that an Order by a Judge in excess of the jurisdiction delegated to him by Rules framed by the High Court is a nullity.

Against the decision of Mr. Justice Kemp, Mr. Shamdasani relied upon the leading English Court of Appeal Case of "Slingsby vs. Attorney-General" as an authority in support of his contentions that as in that case so in this case the Bills of Costs were improperly made out, that the Assistant Taxing Master had not before him the proper materials upon which he could reasonably exercise his discretion, that only one lump sum was charged for "Instructions for Brief" and that particulars with prices of the actual work done for preparing the brief were not given but the same were in vague and general terms, and that the Assistant Taxing Master either acted on a wrong principle or took something in to consideration which he ought not to have done.

Sir Chimanlal strongly protested that the Court had no jurisdiction to interfere with the taxation of costs which are in the discretion of the Taxing Master.

Mr. Shamdasani in the course of his reply submitted that as to Jurisdiction of Court generally it was held that where the Court refers the taxation to its Officer, it has the power of reviewing it because the Office of Taxing costs is the business of the Court itself, and the power of the Officer is delegated to him by the Court, and referred to Bannehr and Porter's "Guide to Cost" (p. 875, bottom).

JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships in course of their judgment stated:—

The Plaint was declared on August 29, 1923. On October 1, the Plaintiffs took out a Summons for supplemental affidavits, but as the suit had already been fixed for hearing for October 3, the Chamber Judge directed that the Summons should be dealt with by Mr. Justice Pratt on whose board the suit had been placed for hearing. The Summons was not adjourned for hearing in Court. When the suit was called on Mr. Pratt first disposed of the Plaintiff's application for further discovery, and delivered judgment rejecting the application on October, 8th. The suit was then adjourned as part-heard to November 12. It came on again on November 19 and was heard on various days until November, 29, and judgment was delivered on December 14.

The first and sixth defendants brought in their bills of costs for taxation. The items relating to the summons for further discovery including items for counsel's fees were placed in a separate column and an argument arose before the Taxing Officer on the question whether the fees to counsel could be allowed as costs of the summons as counsel had not been certified under rule 505. The Taxing Officer held that the Chamber Judge did not dispose of the summons but referred it to the trial Judge. Various other objections were raised and disposed of but before the allocatur was signed the Plaintiff applied for a review under rule 529. The Plaintiff's objections were then heard and the Taxing Officer issued his certificate on September 20.

The Plaintiff's application for a review of taxation came on before Mr. Justice Kemp or February 16, 1924, when counsel for the Defendants agreed to apply to Mr Justice Pratt to certify for counsel on the Chamber Summons. The other objections of the Plaintiffs were then heard, judgment being reserved until the application to Mr Justice Pratt had been heard. On March 12, counsel appeared before Pratt J. on a Notice of Motion issued by the Defendants Nos. 1 to 6. The Judge said: "There is no question that the summons was a fit one for counsel. I accordingly make the motion absolute with costs. The costs payable under the judgment shall include costs of Counsel". On April 9, 1925, Kemp J. delivered judgment on the review of taxation. The first objection of the Plaintiff was with regard to the allowance of refreshers to counsel at the hearing of the summons. The Judge held that the Taxing Officer had no power to allow such refreshers, and then he came to a very curious decision. He increased the brief fee of twenty gold Mohurs allowed by the Taxing Officer to thirty. The costs of one conference with counsel held on November 26, 1923 were disallowed. All the other objections raised by the Plaintiffs were disallowed. The Plaintiff was ordered to pay four-fifths of the costs of the first and sixth defendants respectively. The Plaintiffs have appealed against the order of Pratt J. passed on March 12 and against the order of Kemp J. passed on April 9. The Taxing Officer was right in allowing fees to counsel for arguing the questions involved in the summons of the October 1. But it seems strange that the position when a summons is adjourned to be dealt with by the Judge at the hearing of the action has not been understood. The summons became merged in the hearing and the question whether the defendants should file further affidavits of documents was a question to be dealt with as one of the questions arising at the hearing. The costs relating to such a question were at the discretion of the trial Judge. There was no necessity to draw up a separate order, as the defendants were not ordered to make further affidavits, the costs relating to the question of discovery could have been dealt with in the decree.

We think then that Kemp J. was wrong in allowing the defendants to make an application to Pratt J. He should have held that the Taxing Officer was right in allowing counsel's fees as part of the costs of the summons. There is no necessity, therefore, to consider whether the order of Pratt J. was wrong; only as the motion before him should never have been made, the appeal against that part of the order which directs the Plaintiffs to pay the costs of the first and sixth Defendants must be allowed with costs.

With regard to the fees allowed to counsel on the brief for hearing which were allowed at thirty and twenty-five gold Mohurs for senior and junior counsel respectively with refreshers of fifteen and thirteen gold Mohurs. The Plaintiffs object to refreshers above ten and eight gold Mohurs being allowed. It certainly appears to us that the fees to counsel have been allowed on a very liberal scale. The case was no doubt of considerable importance to the defendants but as we shall point out later it cannot be possibly said that it was a case of extra difficulty.

PLAINTIFFS' OBJECTION.

We now come to the Plaintiffs' objection to the three items charged for instructions in both bills:—(1) Rs. 125 allowed on the brief to show cause against the Notice of Motion; (2) Rs. 300 allowed on the brief for the hearing (4), (5) and (6). Similar items in the bill of the sixth Defendants. The Defendants object to our dealing with those items in any way on the ground that we have no jurisdiction in questions of quantum. It would be very strange if the Court had no jurisdiction at all to deal with discretionary charges. Even the Judge admits that it is open to a party objecting to show that the Taxing Officer erred on a question of principle or has omitted to take into consideration all those matters which he is required to take into consideration. We should go further and say that the Taxing Officer is not at liberty to lay down a scale for discretionary charges which is out of all proportion to the work done. High Court Rule 521 (1).

In the table of fees for attorney and parties attached to the High Court Rules at p. 397 instruction for brief (including perusing papers and examining witnesses) whether on final disposal at first hearing, settlement of issues final trial or on motion are discretionary. Now it has been generally recognised that the Courts in India will follow the dicisions of the English Courts in matters of taxation and it follows that the Taxing Officer shall follow, as far as it can be ascertained, the practice observed in England. From the precedents of Bills of Costs in Bannehr and Porter's "Guide to Costs," it can be seen that instructions for brief are only discretionary in witness actions. They are principally intended to cover the trouble and expense incurred in collecting evidence for the trial of an action. Nothing beyond a nominal charge is allowed for instructions in matters which are heard on affidavit. The reason is that all the materials for preparing the brief have already been charged for. It may be said that under our table of fees the charge for instructions on motion is discretionary but the charge for instructions in Chamber matters is certainly not discretionary.

"AN UNSATISFACTORY ANSWER."

It would appear that the answer of the Registrar to the objection to his charges for instructions, which was in much the same terms as the answer of the Taxing Officer in this case was not considered satisfactory.

So in order to enable the Taxing Officer to exercise his discretion, where large sums are charged for instructions it is necessary that attorneys should give him all the necessary particulars so that he may be able to decide what is reasonable to be allowed. The particulars given in the bills before us can afford but little information.

The next question is whether the Taxing Officer has made any attempt in this case to exercise his discretion. We have consulted the Taxing Master and the Assistant Taxing Master to ascertain the practice in the office and explain the figures in the margin of the bills. It appears that the bills are first checked with regard to out-of-pocket expenses charged for and are then taxed provisionally in the Taxing Office by a taxing clerk, apart from the charges which are according to scale, he also taxes, provisionally, in pencil, the discretionary charges. We do not think this practice is to be commended. Now in these bills it is a most remarkable coincidence that in all the discretionary charges the Taxing Officer has adopted the suggestions of the Taxing Clerk. The taxing clerk evidently works on some preconceived rule of knocking off a certain proportion of all charges for instructions. It is impossible to conceive that the Taxing Officer if he had approached the taxation with an independent mind and had duly made himself acquainted with the particulars of the case, and the necessary work to be done for defending the rights of the parties, should have come to exactly the same conclusion as the Taxing Clerk who was not capable of estimating what was a proper charge and deducted two-fifths by some rough and ready method of his own from the amounts charged by the attorneys. It is essential that the Taxing Officer should deal himself at first hand with discretionary charges, and that he should discourage any tendency on the part of attorneys to enter in their bills amounts far in excess of what they expect to be allowed because they are afraid that whatever they charge, a reduction will be made.

His answer to the Plaintiffs' objections was "In a suit of the magnitude of this and with the enormous issues at stake, the length of the trial etc. I think the amount fair and reasonable". Granting that these are factors which should be taken into consideration, they are not absolute but relative. The foundation for the charge is the preparation for the brief. The magnitude of the suit, the issues at stake are reasons for increasing the scale of the charge but the length of the trial will not necessarily correspond with the work done in the preparation of the brief. A case in which a large number of witnesses have to be examined will probably result in a lengthy trial unless it is settled, but a trial may last several days without much evidence being taken or much preparation being required, and the present case is an excellent illustration of that.

We must therefore remit these bills to the Taxing Officer to review his taxation in the light of our remarks. The appellants will get their costs in this Court and in the Court below.

BOMBAY SWARAJISTS' MANIFESTO.

A CORRECTION.

In the list of signatories to the manifesto issued by the Swarajists in the Bombay Legislative Council and published in our issue of the 15th inst., Mr. B. R. Naval's name was wrongly printed as "B. R. Navle." Mr. Navle writes that he is a non-Brahmin and a non-Swarajists and that he was not a signatory to the manifesto.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 765.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 810.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 795.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 108.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 214.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157¼.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 7/8
London—Paris Frcs. 103.90.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00
London—Brussels Frcs. 108.00
London—Rome Liras 135.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market was steady—dull.

London, Aug. 18

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/8 steady.
Bar Gold £4.4.10 1/2 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 7/16 steady.

London, Aug 18

Rentes 3 per cent 46 1/2.
Berlin Cheques on London 3.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 7/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/2.
Cosing Tone of Silver:—India sold China bought quiet buyers satisfied.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent since 6th instant.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/2.
Bars Sold £7,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Bank Telegraphic 1-6 3/32
Bank Demand 1/6 1/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 3/8
Frcs. Demand 767.
American Dollars 274.
Hongkong Dollars 160.
Shanghai 214.
Japan 112½.
Singapore 157½
Tone.—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 18.

Stockholm	18.07
Christiania	26.18
Amsterdam	12.06
Switzerland	25.05

London, Aug. 18.

Exchange on London in Paris 104.00.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.41.
Exchange on London in Italy closed until 20/8/25.

New York, Aug. 18.

Demand Bills 4.85.56.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Aug. 18

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £39 9/16+1/16
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 3/8+1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 5/8+1/8.
Conversion Loan £78 5/16+1/16.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent 56 3/4+1/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 51 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 68 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 59 unchanged.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Aug 18

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 3/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 1/4
Rentes 5 per cent 15 1/4.

DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

3 months London discounts 3 15/16 p.c.
6 months London discounts 4-3/16 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.
Imperial Bank of India rate 4 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/7/0
Sovereigns forward Rs. 18-6-6
National Bank Gold 10 oz. Rs. 21-8-3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-3-9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-3-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-3-3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 72-14.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72-14.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72-13.

London, Aug. 18.

Bar gold ready s. 84-10 1/2.
Silver ready d. 32-7.
Silver forward d. 32-8.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. India sold, China bought. Market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing.

MONEY.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Call 1¼ per cent.
1 month 1½ per cent.
3 months 1⅝ per cent.
6 months 3 per cent.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Ready:—21-4.
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 21-3-6, lowest 21-3-3, at 6 p.m. 21-3-3.
Vaida Asho—Opening 21-3-3, lowest 21-2-0, at 6 p.m. 21-3-0.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 0-1-6.
Vaida Asho—Opening 0-2-6.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Ready:—72-1-3.
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 72-13, lowest 72-11, at 6 p.m. 72-12.
Vaida Asho—Opening 72-12, lowest 72-10, at 6 p.m. 72-11.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 0-9-0.
Vaida Asho—Opening 0-15-0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

CHARGE OF RAPE.

VERDICT OF "NOT GUILTY" SET ASIDE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Aug. 18.

Last week came off at the Appellate Side of the High Court, before Justices Fawcett and Mudgaokar, the reference matter in which one Joseph Anthony Doming Fernandes, a Goan lad aged 15, of Chapel Road, Bandra, had been found "Not Guilty" by the unanimous verdict of a jury empanelled at Thana.

In this case it will be remembered the charge in the Thana Sessions Court against the accused was of having raped or attempted to rape a five-year old girl by the name of Paulin, the daughter of Clement Cusheiro, also of Chapel Road.

The jury had brought in an unanimous verdict of "Not Guilty" of the aforementioned offences even of having outraged the modesty of a woman.

The learned Assistant Sessions Judge, Mr. Asundi, disagreeing with the verdict made a reference to the High Court.

Mr. Patkar, the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown while Mr Paul A. DeSouza, represented the accused.

The Sessions Judge had held that from the Doctor's evidence it was clear that the substantive offence of rape had been committed, and the fact that immediately after the crime the accused suddenly disappeared for a year and a half and other evidence direct and circumstantial went to show that the accused was the culprit. Moreover, there was scarcely any sufficient motive shown why the false case of the kind should be fabricated against the accused.

DEFENCE.

Before their Lordships Mr. De Souza, pleaded that the evidence against his client was not sufficiently strong and clear to warrant a conviction and the seting aside of the unanimous verdict in favour of the accused, but, continued Mr. De Souza, in case their Lordships took a different view he would then humbly appeal on behalf of his client for clemency on the ground that owing to his childishness he did not realise the gravity of the offence committed. Moreover, the accused had sufficiently expiated the crime, if held guilty, owing to his having already suffered imprisonment for 3 months as an undertrial prisoner.

Their Lordship taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration sentenced the accused to receive 15 stripes, and this sentence was carried out in the Thana Jail yesterday.

UNPAID LABOUR PROHIBITED IN NAGAR.

AHMEDNAGAR, August 18.

Frequent complaints having been received of petty village officers forcing Mahars and other depressed classes to do menial work for them without remuneration, it is understood Mr. W. W. Smart, Collector of Ahmednagar has issued a circular to his subordinates strictly prohibiting such practice of taking unpaid labour.—A. P.

BIHAR & ORISSA COUNCIL.

RANCHI, Aug. 18.

Three candidates, Khan Bahadur Khwaja Mahomed Noor, Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath and Rai Bahadur Jyotish Chandra Bhattacharji have been nominated for election to the presidentship of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council which will be held tomorrow. It is understood that Rev. E. H. Whitley, M.L.C. is appointed by His Excellency the Governor to preside over tomorrow's meeting.—A. P.

VISIT TO INDIA OF BELGIAN KING.

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

The King and Queen of the Belgians will visit India from 11th September to 15th October. "Their Majesties" says a Government communique "have expressed a desire that their visit should be treated as private and should not be attended by official ceremonies or functions". Enquiries show that the King and Queen of the Belgians will probably visit Agra, Delhi, Lucknow, Benares, Darjeeling and Simla. Probable dates for Simla are between the 5th and 9th October. Major C. O. Harvey now on Sir William Birdwood's staff will be attached to the Royal party during their short visit, and not more than two or three members of their staff will accompany Their Majesties to India.—A.P.

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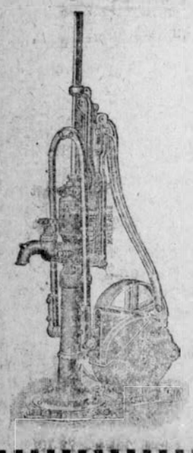

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MAHARASHTRA OPINION.

C. P. MINISTERSHIPS.

THE "LOKAMANYA."—Swarajist opinion is divided on the question of accepting ministerships. It is admitted by all that there is nothing inherently sinful in accepting them. But some are waiting for a change in the Government's angle of vision and others for a mandate from the electorate. Mere waiting, however, will not do. It must be remembered that all the time Government are taking advantage of the Swarajists' position. We cannot create dead-locks by merely rejecting Budgets. Government either appoint docile ministers where possible or, as in Bengal and the Central Provinces, themselves administer the Transferred subjects. In any case the result is just as if we had boycotted the Councils. It is worth considering whether, by accepting ministerships on the basis of Responsive Co-operation, it is not possible to bring Government to a proper sense of its duty.

C. P. GOVERNOR'S DUTY.

THE "LOKMAT."—It is no longer secret that the question of ministerships is a subject of controversy among Swarajists. Under the present circumstances the action of the C. P. Swarajists in not accepting them is right. But the decision is not to be regarded as being irrevocable. The question is still open to reconsideration and the final answer will depend upon the attitude of the Viceroy. If he gives some proof of an honourable settlement there will be no discredit in accepting the policy of "honourable co-operation." The London correspondent of the "Udaya" informs that the Viceroy has returned with a promise of a further instalment of Reforms. "We shall soon know what it all amounts to. Meanwhile what will the C. P. Governor do? Dissolving the Council and declaring a new election will only end in a return of the Swarajists in a majority. We do not think he will approve of the unconstitutional step of "resuming" the transferred subjects. Under the circumstances he will we think, continue to administer the transferred subjects himself temporarily and at the same time leave the door open for negotiations.

"CAT ON THE WALL."

THE "MAHRATTA."—The Swarajya Party and the Congress politics are now passing through a critical stage in which policies are in the process of formulation and it was well that Swarajyists in the C. P. have not been impatient enough to complicate issues or anticipate events. In Bengal too, now that Lord Reading has arived, Lord Lytton will revert to his former Governorship and at least newspaper reports indicate that his obduracy has softened down and that he is going to take conciliatory steps in the province. It is as easy as lying to condemn the policy of the Swarajyists as the policy of the 'cat on the wall'; but those who do not want to shine comet-like in a severely isolated and individual splendour, but want to have the support of the whole country behind them, have sometimes to follow the policy of perhaps undesired but necessary aloofness of the cat above alluded to. Let us wait, and see how Indian politics is evolved in time to come.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF EUROPEAN.

ORDER FOR GANPATI MELAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 17.

A gruesome find was made by the District Police recently among the low range of hills to the south of Poona. Deputy Superintendent Seton who was deputed to make enquiries discovered the remains of an unknown European lying under a tree on the southern slope of a hill at the back of the Dak bungalow situate just outside the Katraj tunnel. The body must have been lying there for at least a week as it had been devoured by wild animals. The clothes collar and tie point to the fact that the deceased was a European, but Mr. I. C. Boyd, D.S.P. Poona who has the matter under investigation has not as yet been able to discover his identity. By the side of the remains a Colt's pistol was found with four live rounds in the chamber and three empty cases, while the skull was perforated between the eyes evidently by a bullet. Who the deceased was or how he met his death still remains a mystery, but the police have several clues which they are following up. Appearances seem to indicate that it was a case of suicide.

ORDER FOR GANPATI MELAS.

The unseemly occurrences during previous Ganpati festivals when rival singing parties of Brahmins and Mahrattas indulged in offensive abuse of each other are to be controlled this year. A notification issued over the signature of Mr. P. B. Haigh, District Magistrate, of Poona, prohibits the taking of melas (*singing parties*) along the public roads without his previous sanction. No *mela* is to consist of more than thirty persons, only such songs as have been approved by the committee recently appointed for the purpose are to be sung on public places and only such roads are to be traversed as the D. S. P. sanctions. The order also prohibits the carrying of sticks more than 2½ inches in circumference or other weapons and the indulgence in exhibitions of single-stick fencing.

ACQUITTED ON APPEAL.

ALLAHABAD, Aug 18.

Staff Sergeant Burford, Secretary of the Fort Ordnance Club, Allahabad who was sentenced by the joint magistrate of Allahabad to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 for criminal breach of trust, in respect of some Rs. 2,000 of the Club's money, has been acquitted on appeal by the session judge who held that the charge was not proved to the satisfaction of the Court.—A. P.

C.

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MADRAS COUNCIL.

GOVERNOR ON IRRIGATION PROJECT.

MADRAS, August 18.

The fourth session of the second reformed Madras Legislative Council commenced this morning at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, Dewan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillai presiding. There was a very large attendance of members.

After the new members had taken the oath of allegiance His Excellency the Governor addressed the Council informing the House of the principal items of Government business which was proposed to be brought forward during the current session. Before doing so the Governor made a touching reference to the sad demise of Sir Theagaraya Chetty since His Excellency last addressed the Council. Passing on to other matters His Excellency said:—"The Hon. members will share with my Government the satisfactories we feel that as a result of the conclusion of negotiations with Mysore we were enabled to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to the construction of a project which will not only help to irrigate over 300,000 acres of fresh land but will also protect and safeguard the existing irrigation system in Trichinopoly and Tanjore Districts. Before I leave this subject I should like to congratulate my hon. colleague Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer and all those who have worked under him on the success that has attended their unflagging efforts to promote one of India's greatest irrigation projects. It is the object of my Government to initiate and push through as expeditiously as possible certain schemes for the cheap production of power from hydro-electric centres. The most promising of the schemes is the one in relation to Pykhara water-falls which the Government are anxious to inaugurate not only because of the natural facilities of the particular locality but because, for various reasons, it will, in our opinion, be the best object lesson to the people at large of the advantages of cheap power. Certain negotiations which have been pending for the purpose of enabling Government to reacquire control over water power in the locality and to repurchase the concession that had been granted by the Madras Government before they envisaged the schemes for utilising such power, have just now been happily concluded and I trust that it will be possible to start work at a very early period. The Hon. members of this Council will also be interested to learn that a joint investigation of hydro-electric possibilities in South Indian Railway Company and if, as is hoped, the results of such investigation are favourable the subject of electrification of part at least of the South Indian Railway will come within the range of practical politics. Such electrification will not only be of great use from the railway point of view but will establish centres of distribution and utilisation of our power resources."—A. P.

UNITED NATIONALISTS DECIDE TO OPPOSE GRANT.

MADRAS, August. 18.

Consequent on the governor's message disallowing the motion relating to Lord Birkenhead's speech the United Nationalists in the Legislative Council held an urgent meeting and decided to oppose the first motion for the grant on the "Reserved" side. Accordingly when the Home Member moved for a supplementary grant, Mr. Venkataramana Iyengar raised the question of Lord Birkenhead's disappointing statement. Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, on behalf of the "Justice party", said that all Parties were agreed in the view that the statement was a very disappointing one, but the question of the Secretary of State's statement was too important to be raised on a motion for a supplementary grant. He, therefore, appealed to Mr. Venkataramana Iyengar to withdraw his motion as he had virtually gained his object in drawing attention to it. The motion was not pressed, and the grant was made.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

EDUCATION THROUGH THE VERNACULARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

The Maharani Adhirani of Burdwan, the Rani of Santosh, Lady Mookerjee (wife of Sir R. N. Mookerjee), Lady Bose (wife of Sir J. C. Bose, F.R.S.), Mr. S. N. Mallick, C.I.E., Mrs. Kumudini Bose, B.A., and others interested in female welfare have founded the "Saroj Nalini Dutt Memorial Association for Women's Work in Bengal" in memory of the late Mrs. G. S. Dutt, M.B.E. The Association has already done splendid spade work and all over Bengal Mahila Samitis under its auspices have been started. The objects of the Association are to further combined work among women for their educational, sanitary and economic progress and generally for a vigorous propaganda for the uplift of the womanhood of Bengal. It is proposed to start maternity homes and classes for the training of Dais (midwives) and girls' schools all over Bengal. It is much to be regretted that as regards the uplift of women Bengal is lagging far behind Bombay. There are no well-established maternity homes and widows' homes anywhere in Bengal. The C. R. Das Memorial Women's Hospital and Nurses' Training classes will be the first of their kind in Bengal.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The Senate of the Calcutta University is to be heartily congratulated on the right step, though considerably belated, it has taken in laying down the rule that instruction and examination in all subjects except English should be through the medium of the vernacular of the students, that there should be no age-limit for matriculation examination, but that 15 years should be fixed as the minimum age-limit for admission to a college, that History and Geography are to be compulsory subjects and that every candidate for matriculation examination should produce a certificate showing that he has received training for a specific period in a vocational subject, e.g. carpentry, spinning and weaving, tailoring, etc. Such changes as above were contemplated by the late Sir Asutosh Mookerjee in consultation with many experienced Head Master of Schools, but it is gratifying that under the guidance of the present Vice-Chancellor the Hon'ble Justice Sir Ewart Greaves the Senate has adopted these changes, subject to the sanction of the local Government.

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HAND-SPINNING AND LAWYERS.

It is a very encouraging sign of the times that the lawyers whose number is legion almost at every considerable Bar have, in many cases, taken to hand-spinning during the off-hours at the Bar Libraries. The notable instance is that of a large number of Chandpur lawyers who gave an exhibition of hand-spinning to Mahatma Gandhi when he had graced the place with his presence. The lawyers whose hands are far from full used formerly to waste their time over card-playing and tale-bearing. But a hopeful change has come over the spirit of their lazy activity. And a good deal of credit for this change is due to Sj. Haridayal Nag once the leader of the Chandpur Bar who is a genuine apostle of khadddar and non-co-operation. It seems that Khaddar is slowly and steadily gaining ground in the countryside in spite of the very cheap price of Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills cloths. The Khadi Pratishthan under the guidance of Sir P. C. Ray is doing a lot of propaganda work in this respect and Babu Satis Chandra Das's Khadi Manual has been a timely publication.

COLLEGE ADMISSIONS.

The new academic session of the Calcutta University commenced in June last and admissions to the B.A., B.Sc., I.A., and I.Sc. classes of the Colleges and to the Post-Graduate classes of the Calcutta University are in full swing. The number of students in college classes has far exceeded that of last year. The Bangabashi College and Vidyasagar College each claims more than 1,000 boys. The Colleges are finding it hard to accommodate this large influx. The law classes are full to overflowing.

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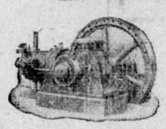

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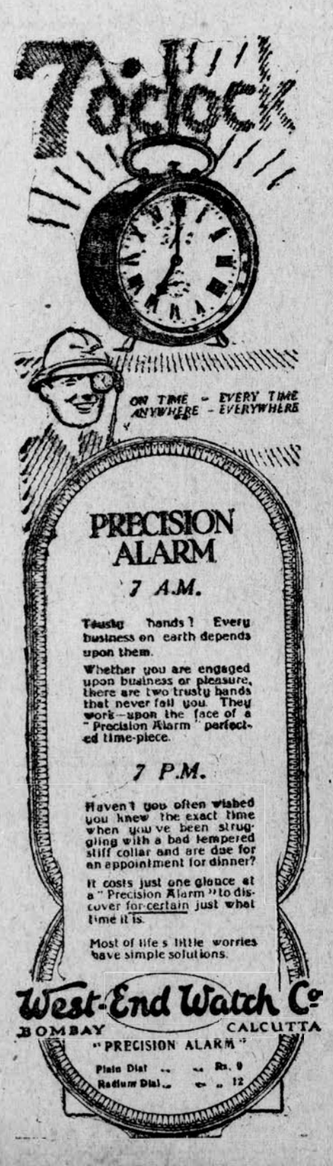
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